

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1923

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1924

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Honourable the Minister

in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to inform you that the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1923.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,
Minister in control of the Royal Canadian
Mounted Police.

January, 1924.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, Ont., 1923.

The Honourable the Minister
in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1923.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 58 officers, 1,090 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 543 horses. On the corresponding date in 1922 the strength was 64 officers, 1,163 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 656 horses. The last two years have seen a marked decrease in the strength of the force, a comparative statement being:—

Year	Officers	N.C.O. and Constables	Total Personnel	Horses
1920.....	73	1,598	1,671	942
1921.....	70	1,610	1,680	795
1922.....	64	1,163	1,227	656
1923.....	58	1,090	1,148	543

The decrease in the last year thus has been 6 officers and 73 non-commis-
sioned officers and constables, or 79 in all.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories
on September 30, 1923:—

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	2	1		9	11	11	20	14	72					
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	3	23	1	32					
Quebec.....				1			1	6	7	16		31					8
Ontario.....			2	5			8	26	25	235	16	317	59	4		63	11
Manitoba.....			1	3			4	9	13	33	1	64	26			26	21
Saskatchewan.....			4	7	1	1	9	33	38	148	12	253	192	24		216	
Alberta.....			2	8			7	18	27	73	17	152	108	24	1	133	11
British Columbia.....		1		7			7	16	26	74	12	143	91	4		95	
Yukon territory.....				3			4	2	7	22	4	42		10		10	15
Northwest Territories....				3				1	7	15	3	29					62
Baffin Island.....							1		1	2		4					
Ellesmere Island.....				1					2	6		9					
	1	2	11	41	2	1	51	125	167	667	80	1,148	476	66	1	543	128

On the same date the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1	3
Ontario.....	2	12
Manitoba.....	1	14
Saskatchewan.....	2 (1 depot)	23
Alberta.....	2	23
British Columbia.....	1	20
Yukon Territory.....	1	12
Northwest Territories.....		8
Baffin Island.....		1
Ellesmere Island.....		1
	11	117

The number of divisional posts has remained constant, and that of detachments has decreased during the year by seven, the corresponding figures last year having been 11 divisional posts and 124 detachments; the decreases have been four in British Columbia, two in Quebec, and one each in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; in Ontario there has been an increase of one detachment. An increase of detachments in the Northwest Territories is probable.

The alterations of strength of personnel in the several districts have been:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Maritime Provinces.....	25	32	33	32
Quebec District.....	8	23	31	27
Eastern Ontario.....	395	442	325	343
Western Ontario.....	31	37	34	37
Manitoba.....	189	203	100	85
Southern Saskatchewan.....	354	277	225	214
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	60	58	49
Southern Alberta.....	248	211	121	103
Northern Alberta.....	89	104	92	87
British Columbia.....	229	238	157	128
Yukon Territory.....	50	53	51	43

VOLUME OF WORK

While our numbers have decreased by 6.4 per cent, the volume of work increased this year by more than one-sixth; last year's increase over the preceding year was about one-ninth. The number of cases handled in the last four years has been:—

Year	Number	Increase	Per cent
1920.....	10,808
1921.....	12,595	1,787	16.5
1922.....	14,032	1,437	11.4
1923.....	16,463	2,431	17.3

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The principal increase has been in cases arising from federal statutes. The classification of our work during the last four years is as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Federal statutes.....	2,068	3,675	5,235	7,447
Criminal Code.....	152	513	470	807
Provincial statutes and Park regulations.....	88	172	219	294
Investigations for other departments.....	8,500	8,235	8,108	7,915
	10,808	12,595	14,032	16,463

In four years the number of cases due to the enforcement of federal statutes has risen, roughly, from two thousand to seven thousand five hundred; while the two next items in the classification have increased more than fourfold. The steady, though rather slow, decline in investigations for other departments requires a word of explanation, without which the figures would convey a wrong impression. The decrease is more than accounted for by a sharp drop in naturalization inquiries, and the following analysis of this class of our duties shows that in other services to sister departments there has been a rapid and steady increase:—

Year	Natural- ization Inquiries	Other Investi- gations	Total
1920.....	6,817	1,683	8,500
1921.....	5,533	2,702	8,235
1922.....	4,396	3,712	8,108
1923.....	3,858	4,057	7,915

It may be of interest to notice how the volume of work is distributed between Eastern and Western Canada. The figures for this year are:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Western Canada
Federal statutes.....	1,956	5,491
Criminal Code.....	400	407
Provincial statutes and Parks regulations.....	21	273
Investigations for other departments.....	2,887	5,028
	5,264	11,199

As the force for many years was confined in its operations to a part of Western Canada, and only of recent years has been allotted duties in the rest of the Dominion, it may be convenient to set forth the distribution of the total volume of work over a period of years.

Year	Eastern Canada	Per cent	Western Canada	Per cent
1920.....	1,676	15.5	9,132	84.5
1921.....	3,474	27.5	9,121	72.5
1922.....	5,475	39.0	8,557	61.0
1923.....	5,264	31.9	11,199	68.1

While on this subject it may be added that the proportion of naturalization inquiries prosecuted in Eastern Canada has tended to rise; four years ago more than four-fifths of these were in the West, and in the year under consideration more than half of them were carried out in Eastern Canada. The distribution by years has been:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Western Canada
1920.....	1,196	5,621
1921.....	1,914	3,619
1922.....	2,134	2,264
1923.....	2,117	1,741

As there has been so large an increase in the number of cases arising from the enforcement of the federal statutes, a similar comparison may be of interest:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Per cent	Western Canada	Per cent
1920.....	163	7.8	1,905	92.2
1921.....	409	11.1	3,266	88.9
1922.....	1,303	24.9	3,932	75.1
1923.....	1,956	26.2	5,491	73.8

The tables which follow set forth the details of this year's work, alike as to the classes of cases handled, the Acts under which action has been taken, and the departments to which services have been rendered.

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RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions Made Under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Transferred to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	1,786	629	105	4	144	53	851	1,786
Alberta.....	518	206	21		40	23	228	518
Saskatchewan.....	2,015	677	61	24	262	82	909	2,105
Manitoba.....	1,140	255	41	5	27	31	781	1,140
Ontario.....	672	162	44	1	57	30	378	672
Quebec.....	1,045	278	70	66	46	67	518	1,045
Maritime Provinces.....	239	74	8	5	62	4	86	239
Yukon.....	9	7	2					9
Northwest Territories.....	23	19	1			1	2	23
	7,447	2,307	353	105	638	291	3,753	7,447
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	94	36	14	4	33	2	5	94
Alberta.....	177	123	18	4		6	26	177
Saskatchewan.....	43	27	9		3	1	3	43
Manitoba.....	41	14	1	1	5	5	15	41
Ontario.....	266	59	22	3	39	14	129	266
Quebec.....	118	34	31	16	5	2	30	118
Maritime Provinces.....	16	9	7					16
Yukon.....	27	16	11					27
Northwest Territories.....	25	16	5				4	25
	807	334	118	28	85	30	212	807
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
British Columbia.....	27	10			16		1	27
Alberta.....	220	188	22		2		8	220
Manitoba.....	3	1			2			3
Ontario.....	21	4	6		6		5	31
Yukon.....	23	19	3				1	23
	294	222	31		26		15	294

RECAPITULATION of Investigations for other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia.....	1,357
Alberta.....	963
Saskatchewan.....	1,086
Manitoba.....	1,519
Ontario.....	1,954
Quebec.....	798
Maritime Provinces.....	135
Yukon.....	65
Northwest Territories.....	38
	7,915

RECAPITULATION of All Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Federal Statutes.....	7,447
Criminal Code.....	807
Provincial Statutes and Parks regulations.....	294
Investigations for other Departments.....	7,915
	16,463

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under the various Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Animals Contagious Disease Act...	32	13			2		17	32
Alien Labour Act.....	1						1	1
Air Board Act.....	3				1		2	3
Bankruptcy Act.....	2		1				1	2
Chinese Immigration Act.....	11				10		1	11
Customs Act.....	428	47	9	14	168	28	162	428
Canada Temperance Act.....	1	1						1
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	12	10	2					12
Dominion Lands Act.....	43	17			26			43
Explosives Act.....	444	23	1		97	12	311	444
Fisheries Act.....	105	74	7	4	4		16	105
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	2						2	2
Immigration Act.....	174	53	2		78	7	34	174
Indian Act.....	662	425	70	1	23	13	130	662
Inland Revenue Act.....	2,591	703	87	27	115	141	1,518	2,591
Income Tax Act.....	36	28	2		4		2	36
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	2	1			1			2
Militia Act.....	66	3			22	9	32	66
Migratory Birds Act.....	45	16	7		6		16	45
Naturalization Act.....	9				1	1	7	9
Naval Act.....	5				1	3	1	5
Navigable Waters Protection Act	1						1	1
Northwest Game Act.....	12	8	1				3	12
Northwest Territories Act.....	4	4						4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	2,183	506	132	56	49	64	1,376	2,183
Post Office Act.....	50	9	3	1	11	6	20	50
Penitentiaries Act.....	8		2			2	4	8
Pension Act.....	1						1	1
Railway Act.....	385	362	23					385
Radio Telegraph Act.....	7						7	7
Secret Commissions Act.....	2		2					2
Soldiers Settlement Board Act....	6	1	1			1	3	6
Special War Revenue Act.....	1						1	1
Seed Control Act.....	1	1						1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	108	2	1	1	17	4	83	108
War Measures Act.....	3			1	2			3
Miscellaneous.....	1						1	1
	7,447	2,307	353	105	638	291	3,753	7,447

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-mitted or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Hande-d to depart-ment con-cerned	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>								
Murder	12	5	3	1	1		2	12
Manslaughter	4	2	1	1				4
Assault, common	62	45	12	1	1	1	2	62
Assault, indecent	4	2	1				1	4
Assault causing bodily harm	2				2			2
Assault, aggravated	1		1					1
Abduction	2	1	1					2
Seduction	3				1		2	3
Concealment of birth	1				1			1
Intimidation	1				1			1
Carnal knowledge	2					1	1	2
Rape	1			1				1
Rape, attempted	1		1					1
Cruelty to children	1		1					1
Kidnapping	2					2		2
Accessory after the fact	1				1			1
Driving motor intoxicated	1	1						1
<i>Offences against property—</i>								
Theft	257	79	22	4	22	10	120	257
Theft from the person	1		1					1
Theft from H.M.'s mails	14	4	2			1	7	14
Robbery	2	2						2
Robbery with violence	1		1					1
Forgery	60	12	10	10	6		22	60
Burglary	17	8	2			4	3	17
Breaking and entering	26	17	2	1	4		2	26
False pretences	12	3	4		2		3	12
Fraud	18	2	9	1	1	2	3	18
Conspiracy to defraud	20		1		19			20
Defamatory libel	3		1	1		2	1	3
Mischief	7	4			1			7
Issuing worthless cheques	1		1					1
Cattle killing	2		2					2
Cruelty to animals	2	1					1	2
Beating board bill	3	2	1					3
Damage to property	1	1						1
In possession stolen property	6	2					4	6
Arson	6	1	5					6
Counterfeiting	3					1	2	3
Receiving	3	1		2				3
Shop-breaking	1						1	1
Trespassing	1	1						1
Unlawfully wearing military uniform	6	2			1		3	6
<i>Offences against public order—</i>								
Carrying concealed weapons	15	9			5		1	15
Alien in possession of fire-arms	29	9	7		5		8	29
Pointing fire-arms	1	1						1
<i>Offences against religion and morals</i>								
Creating disturbance	24	24						24
Vagrancy	24	29	4		1			24
Drunk and disorderly	17	17						17
Prostitution Indian woman	3	3						3
Indecent mail matter	6	1	1				4	6
Gross indecency	2	2						2
Common nuisance	1	1						1
<i>Misleading Justice—</i>								
Perjury	4		1	2			1	4
Conspiracy to bring false accusation	1		1					1

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923—Concluded.

	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed r with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Handed to depart-ment con-cerned	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
Corruption and disobedience—								
Impersonating police officer. . .	1				1	.....		1
Obstructing police officer. . .	29	20	6	1			2	29
Resisting arrest	2	1	1					2
Assaulting police officer.	4	4						4
Bribing police officer.	2	1		1				2
Breaking jail	1	1			1			1
Escaping custody.	22	4	2		5	6	5	22
Disobeying summons.	1		.....				1	1
Falsely Reprs. police officer	1		1					1
Miscellaneous.	23		9	1	3		10	23
	807	334	118	28	85	30	212	807

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made for Other Departments other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Yukon	North West Territories	Total
Department of Mines.	481	4	9		8					502
Department of Immigration.	20	38	121	89	2	1	1			272
Department of Indian Affairs.	36	69	56	6	10	9				186
Post Office Department.	16	10	5	1	5		3			40
Department Secretary of State.	12	3	6	1	20	36	2			80
Department Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).	171	327	361	882	1,595	460	62			3,858
Department Marine and Fisheries.	429	100	159	6	1	1	5			701
Department Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	5	6	1	1	2	2	1			18
Department National Defence.	5	22	30	11	43	2	15			128
Department of Public Works.	1				5		1			10
Department of Justice.	19	19	4	3	17	5	3			70
Department of Customs and Excise..	5		4	226	6	2	2			245
Department of the Interior.	2	167	148	156	5	2	1		10	492
Department of Agriculture.	6		2		2	2	1			13
Department of External Affairs.		1			5	4	1			11
Department of Finance		2	2				1			5
Soldiers Settlement Board.		2	2							5
Department of Health.					38	179				217
Department of Railways and Canals..					1	2				3
Governor General's Office.					1					1
Auditor General's Office.					1					1
Royal Mint					1					1
Inquiries for missing persons.	70	134	143	64	111	56	12	63	3	656
Destitutes									2	2
Accidental deaths.		13	2						19	34
Suppression of commercialized vice..							18			18
Inquiries for other police forces.	75	16	19	69	27	24	3			231
Miscellaneous investigations	4	30	11	4	47	10	3	2	4	115
	1,357	963	1,086	1,519	1,954	798	135	67	38	7,915

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RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for the Year Ending October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Number convicted	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed			Number fines	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized			Quantity and Description of Apparatus seized		
				Yrs.	Mos.	D.			Name of Drug	Quantity				
680	691	517	211	142	5	21	289	\$29,205 00	Opium...	lb. 96	oz. 15	gr. 143	Opium needles	134
									Morphine	7,174	344		" pipes	162
									Heroin.	1,873	400		" lamps	185
									Cocaine..	1,233	362		" spoons	5
									Total.	10,282	231		" scales	27
									*Yenshee	7	138		" trays	2
									*Indian herop	2	14		" strainers	67
													" sensors	21
													" pipe bowls	136
													" pipe stems	15
													" cans	171
													" cooking pots	18
													" bowl holders	90
													" ivory ferrules	188
									*Yenshee—Opium second- or burnt opium.				Hypodermic needles	43
									*Indian herop—Hasheesh or Cannabis Indica.				Eye droppers	6
													Miscellaneous appar- atus	21
														1,423

CLASSES OF WORK DONE

A word of explanation and comment may be advisable upon the classes into which the foregoing statistics are grouped.

1. The enforcement of federal statutes, in which the growth has been so noticeably rapid, is the regular work of the force; it consists of the enforcement of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes in which federal departments are directly interested. Particulars of these are given in Appendix B; it may be of interest to show the variations in the past three years in the work created by certain Acts:—

	1921	1922	1923
Inland Revenue Act....	793	1,606	2,591
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	1,055	1,694	2,183
Indian Act....	478	622	662
Explosives Act.....	20	107	444
Immigration Act.....	301	219	174
Customs Act.....	238	84	428
Railway Act.....	75	166	385

2. By investigations for other departments are meant the special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters, made at the request of Federal Government departments; and also special inquiries made to assist Provincial Police departments. As in the foregoing category, particulars are given in the appendix, but comparative figures may be given for a few types:—

	1921	1922	1923
Department of Mines	47	153	502
Department of Immigration... ..	385	567	272
Department of Interior.....	44	125	492
Inquiries for missing persons	945	1,002	656
Inquiries for other police forces.....	156	223	231

3. As regards the Criminal Code, the force is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, Yukon, National parks, and Indian reserves. It also enforces the provisions of the Criminal Code in all cases where departments of the Federal Government are concerned, such as theft of Government property, frauds in connection with the post office, currency, etc. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible.

4. As regards provincial statutes and parks regulations, by special arrangement between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia, both the federal and provincial laws are enforced by this force in the federal parks in these two provinces.

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

These statistical details by no means give a full account of the activities of the force. A familiar instance is the protection of buildings belonging to the Dominion Government, a large proportion of the work done by "A" Division falling under this heading, and not lending itself either to extended description or to statistical expression. Another example is to be found in the posting of guards on the offices of the Receiver General at Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Victoria. This duty, which has been imposed upon us because of the lamentable increase of robberies with violence, absorbs the services of a considerable number of men, guards being maintained by night as well as by day, and furnishes no entries for the tables which have been cited, the return to the public being solely in the matter of security. It is an outgrowth of the furnishing of guards at certain times to the Taxation Branch of the Department of Finance. The same remarks can be applied to the practice, begun this year, of furnishing escorts to officers of the Customs Department when transferring large sums in cash. Yet another example of duties which impose labour without overt results is the detachment which it has been necessary to place in the Grand River Indian Reserve; the disposition on the part of an element in that community to repudiate the authority of the Government has rendered it necessary to support the officials of the Department of Indian Affairs.

And once more, in furnishing escorts for the trains carrying the annual harvesters' excursions to Western Canada we employ a number of men in ensuring orderly behaviour rather than entries in our returns.

In this connection the gradual strengthening of our Arctic detachments is to be noticed. In the past year new detachments have been established at Cumberland Gulf in Baffin island and, as a temporary measure, at Baillie Island on the coast of the Arctic ocean; and I hope in the coming year to transfer the Baillie Island detachment to Cambridge Bay, in the south-eastern corner of Victoria land, and to establish three additional detachments in the Northwest Territories at Fort Rae, Fort Providence, and Fort Hope. This will mean additional personnel in regions where population is scanty and long and arduous journeys will be necessary, the results to be expected being orderly behaviour and strict compliance with regulations rather than abundance of "cases."

In certain other portions of the country long patrols constitute an important feature of our work. Often, especially in the more newly settled agricultural regions, cases will accumulate until a member of the force is sent out, following a route which will enable him to discharge a number of specific errands. In other districts the real purpose is to show the uniform periodically, and to ascertain the conditions which prevail; it is a common experience to have such a patrol uncover much that otherwise would not come to light, ranging from infractions of the law to instances of destitution and distress. The mileage incurred in journeys of this sort is very heavy.

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ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

Particulars were given in the last annual report of the aid given to the Government of Nova Scotia in connection with the proposal to raise a provincial constabulary; it will be remembered that the project was abandoned. In July, 1923, an emergency caused the provincial authorities again to raise a constabulary, and the Honourable the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia asked the Government of Canada that the officer commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Maritime Provinces, Inspector C. D. LaNauze, be permitted to assist in selecting suitable men for the proposed force. This was granted.

Miscellaneous assistance was given to other provinces, the most important examples having to do with the control of the fur trade in the northern parts of Manitoba and Alberta; members of the force issued licenses and collected fees in connection therewith, and in Alberta act as game guardians. At Fitzgerald and Chipewyan we have assisted the game commissioner of Alberta to collect a new fur tax which has been imposed.

At Chipewyan, at the request of the Deputy Registrar General of Alberta, the N.C.O. in charge of the detachment has assumed the duties of issuer of marriage licenses and registrar of vital statistics.

From time to time, more especially in the wilder parts of the western provinces, our men handle emergency cases in the absence of the provincial police forces, handing them over to the latter at the first opportunity.

In Manitoba a case of co-operation occurred which is thus reported by the Officer Commanding in that district:—

“The perpetration of a number of daring bank robberies in the late fall of 1922 along the southern boundary of Manitoba resulted in the provincial police being obliged to undertake special preventive measures to combat same. Our help was specially requested, and some 20 of our men were engaged continuously in patrolling the international boundary line in Manitoba, from October 1 to November 15. These extensive protective measures had the effect of curbing what otherwise might have resulted in a serious situation.”

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Some account already has been given of the statistical aspect of this important portion of our work; briefly, aside from naturalization investigations, the number of cases which fall under this heading has increased during the year by about 350, and in the last four years has sprung up from fewer than 1,700 to more than 4,000, increasing by nearly 150 per cent. To a great extent we may be described as a handmaid to other departments; with many of them we are continually co-operating, and during the past year—apart from the work of “A” Division in guarding buildings—we rendered services of one sort or another to more than twenty of them, there being very few which did not invoke our aid in some matter or other. Much of this is routine, to be chronicled in bulk in our statistical tables, but some of the duties performed merit brief notice.

Upon this topic I may repeat my remark of last year:—

“Speaking generally, if the force did not undertake these duties they either would remain undone, to the detriment of the public service, or the various departments would have to make their own arrangements to perform them; in many cases this would mean the employment of private detectives. The employment of these has ceased; it is expensive, the charges being high, and in addition there is the drawback that the Government is in the position of employing persons engaged on delicate duties, without having satisfactory control over them. One result of the reorganization of 1920 has been the discontinuance of the services of these agencies.”

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

A feature of our work of grave importance to the well-being of the community is our co-operation with the Department of Health in contending against the scourge of narcotic drugs. Concerning this it may be said that the campaign has continued during the year and that on the whole the situation probably has improved. In the inland cities the traffic seems to have received a check; in Winnipeg, for example, the four principal traders in drugs were arrested, and since then conditions have been quiet; and in other inland cities, while vigilance has been necessary, and has been exercised, the activity of the traffic seems to have been lessened. Interest now centres in the seaports, and more especially in Montreal and Vancouver; we watched Halifax and St. John carefully in the winter of 1922-23 and, while a few arrests were made, saw nothing to indicate extensive importation. In Vancouver we were active during the period under review, and obtained three highly important convictions, one of those charged by us receiving a sentence of five years' imprisonment. In Montreal also we have scored a number of successes in checking importations. Our general policy has changed somewhat, our attention now being directed mainly to the more important scoundrels who import the drugs and organize and direct the traffic, relying upon the municipal police forces to deal with the agents who perform the actual work of distribution. The narcotic squad of the Montreal police force, it may be added, has been active in this work, and has secured a number of convictions.

These drugs still enter the country from overseas; there is reason to suspect that the vessels of certain lines convey considerable quantities.

A branch of the work which sometimes attracts attention is the taking of measures against medical men or druggists suspected of lending themselves to this dreadful trade. Nothing in the nature of a dead set has been made. In the course of our duties we watch, under the direction of the Department of Health, the quantities of narcotic drugs procured by members of the profession and by druggists, and when excessive quantities are observed to be handled by any one person we notify that department; if it requests us to pursue the matter further, those concerned are placed under surveillance, and if addicts are seen to resort to them, measures are taken to ascertain whether they sell under unlawful conditions.

Since the closing of the period covered by this report charges have been laid in Vancouver against two members of this force and two agents who were employed in combatting the drug evil, and these are being investigated by a Royal Commission. It is to be borne in mind that the drug traffic, in addition to being carried out in extraordinarily low strata of society, is conducted with great cunning, and that, to obtain information and establish the complicity of those practising it, our agents must convince all but those persons who form and execute our plans that they are members of the underworld and of the gangs which infest it.

NATURALIZATION INQUIRIES

Mention has been made already of the great amount of work entailed by the reports we furnish to the Secretary of State upon applications for naturalization. A noteworthy feature of this phase of our work has been the increase in the proportion of inquiries in Eastern Canada; for three years the number there has remained fairly constant in the vicinity of two thousand, while in the West there has been a rapid decline. Last year the inquiries in the East outnumbered those in the West. All investigations have been conducted carefully, and each alien making application has been identified and scrutinized.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

A great volume of work is entailed by our relations with the Department of Customs and Excise. Much of this arises out of the illicit manufacture of liquor, and our men have been active in the seizure of stills. The work of suppressing smuggling also is increasing. An account was given in last year's report of the arrangements which were made whereby a number of members of this force were appointed customs and excise enforcement officers, without salary, for the purpose of co-operating with the Customs Preventive Service in dealing with smuggling; and whereby some eighty of our men were appointed inland revenue officers without salary. This co-operation has been continued.

Investigation of smuggling is a rather new activity for this force, the three streams of illicit trade with which we have had more particularly to cope being the smuggling of liquor on the Atlantic coast, of drugs, and of silk across the international boundary. The work is arduous, and calls for careful arrangements, and occasionally for some hardihood. The most picturesque incident in this branch of our work was the seizure on the night of July 3 of the schooner *Veda M. McKoon* while engaged in the illegal importation of liquor. Detective Sergeant J. P. Blakeney, in consequence of information received, repaired secretly from Halifax to La Have, accompanied by Corporal W. A. Caldwell and Constable F. P. Fahie, and by a clever manoeuvre succeeded in impersonating the purchasers of the cargo. Our three men, on a very dark night, proceeded in a motor-boat to the place where the schooner was lying and quieted the suspicions of the crew. Sergeant Blakeney boarded the vessel and arranged to purchase certain quantities of whiskey, rum and gin; after a good deal of haggling as to the method of payment, the crew of the ship began to deliver the contraband liquor. Sergeant Blakeney's report says:—

"The crew then opened the hatch and began to pass up the rum, which was contained in ten-gallon kegs.

"The first keg that was passed up, the men on deck passed it over the rail to Corporal Caldwell and Constable Fahie, who were on the motor-boat ready to receive it; the captain made no objection to this and the second keg was passed over in the same way; the captain then shouted to me to come down in the cabin and pay him the money. I said: 'All right, captain, but we are members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and I am also a customs and excise officer, and I am going to seize your ship and cargo and detain you and your crew on board.'

"As had been previously arranged, when I said this, Corporal Caldwell and Constable Fahie immediately leaped on board and took up positions which I had directed them to take. . . .

"For a few moments not a word was spoken. . . . I expected there might be some trouble. I then showed the captain my authority and warned him and the crew that any disturbance or attempt at violence on their part would be severely dealt with as we were prepared to deal with such matters, and advised the captain that it was greatly to their own interests not to start any trouble."

The crew of the schooner numbered eight, and were "in apparently an ugly mood" for about three hours after the seizure. The cargo consisted of 1,700 gallons of rum, 190 cases of Scotch whisky and 35 cases of gin. An American seems to have been the principal behind the captain of the vessel.

Less exciting in its incidents, but gratifying, was a seizure effected by Detective Sergeant F. Lucas at St. John, N.B., of liquors smuggled by individual members of the crew of the ss. *Bully Gully Head*. It being suspected that the chief steward of this ship was bringing liquor into the port, Sergeant Lucas took measures to confirm this suspicion and to arrange to buy a quantity of contraband gin and whisky. On January 23, posing as a purchaser, Sergeant Lucas visited the ship, and by bargaining as to price, etc., succeeded in seeing the liquor in its hiding places. In his report he says:—

"He very reluctantly accompanied me to where he had the liquor concealed in five different places: one was in the chief engineer's room, where three men were packing it into bags."

Realizing that he could not effect the seizure singlehanded, Sergeant Lucas made an appointment for that evening, and arranged to have sufficient force within call. In the evening he met the steward:—

“I told him to hurry up and let me count the liquor and get the deal over. He took me to the different places where I saw the liquor and counted it, and then returned to the steward’s room to . . . finish the deal and pay up. As is usual in such cases, — introduced the bottle for drinks and left for two glasses. This gave me the opportunity of calling assistance, which I did, and returned to the steward’s room; the chief steward came in and I explained to him who I was, and my business, to keep quiet, called Constable Arthurs, and left — in his charge.

“I then placed a customs officer at each of the rooms where I knew liquor was concealed, and made a thorough search of other rooms and located another case which was of another brand than that I had bargained for, in an unoccupied room.”

The seizure amounted to 25 cases of spirits. Five members of the crew were observed to be directly concerned in the transaction.

Near Vancouver on one occasion a non-commissioned officer and constable of the force boarded a rum-running launch and arrested the skipper, who was flourishing a revolver.

Incidents such as these are the exception; this type of duty calls for much work, often of a laborious nature. That the work is increasing is shown by the figures already quoted, the number of cases having been more than four hundred, as against about half that figure in 1921 and fewer than one hundred in 1922.

As regards inland revenue work, this has principally to do with the seizure of illicit stills, and its interest lies rather in its volume than in any particular incidents. As the detailed figures show, this has grown rapidly, from fewer than 800 cases in 1921 to more than 1,600 in 1922 and nearly 2,600 in 1923. The convictions have risen from 355 in 1921 to 598 in 1922 and 703 in the twelve months just closed.

THE HARVESTERS’ EXCURSION

As in former years, escorts were provided for the trains which carried the harvesters to the west in August. This year the duty was wholly administered by “N” Division, which is stationed at Ottawa, some men being borrowed from other divisions. The number of trains was 27 on the Canadian National railways and 27 on the Canadian Pacific, the number of men transported being about 25,000. Each train was accompanied by two members of the force, the total number employed on this duty being 58. The presence of our men was beneficial, as beyond some boisterousness there was no misbehaviour by the excursionists. One lunatic was placed under restraint, and some weapons were seized. Most of our reports describe the harvesters as quiet and orderly. One of them contains the following passage:—

“A few minor incidents occurred between Hearst and Winnipeg, but altogether the harvesters conducted themselves in a law-abiding manner. The excessive prices charged for eatables along the line tended to create ill-feeling between the harvesters and keepers of restaurant stores, etc.

“I noticed at the various stopping places where eatables could be obtained that the prices charged were of a fabulous nature. I give the following as an example:—

One sandwich and one cup of tea.. . . .	25c.
One pie.. . . .	90c.
Quart of milk.. . . .	25c.

“This sort of thing is the main cause of a lot of discontent among the harvesters.”

SUPERVISION OF PARI-MUTUEL BETTING ON RACE TRACKS

On behalf of the Department of Agriculture the force once more supervised pari-mutuel betting at races during the summer of 1923. In all 47 race

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meetings were held at which pari-mutuel machines were used, these being distributed as follows:—Quebec, 14 meetings; Ontario, 15 meetings; Manitoba, 3 meetings; Saskatchewan, 2 meetings; Alberta, 3 meetings; British Columbia, 6 meetings.

Four members of the force were employed at each of the race meetings in the East and in Winnipeg and British Columbia; at the race meetings at the fairs at Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Calgary, the number employed depended upon the number of mutuel machines in use. A total of 51 non-commissioned officers and men were employed at various times.

SPECIAL GUARDS

An additional duty is the furnishing of permanent guards for the offices of the Receiver General at Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, and Toronto. Keeping men on duty continuously at these offices accounts for 16 men, and in addition we have met occasional requests for additional assistance or protection.

During April, May, and June, when heavy payments were made on account of income tax at offices of the Taxation Branch of the Department of Finance, the usual armed guards were furnished. In all seventeen offices were protected, the numbers employed being 22 non-commissioned officers and 66 constables.

The prevalence of hold-ups by armed robbers caused precautions to be taken in another field. At certain places where customs officers from time to time are in possession of considerable sums of money, special measures of protection are taken by us.

In Vancouver a guard is supplied to assist the immigration authorities.

Reference was made in the last annual report to the arrangement between this force and the naval authorities whereby we protect the naval storehouses and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimault. This arrangement has been continued during the year.

COUNTERFEITING

Vigilance against counterfeiting always is necessary, and a proportion of our work always has to deal with this type of crime. The most interesting incidents experienced during the twelve months had to do with the appearance of false silver coins in Montreal. Two cases resulted, one being that of the making of spurious coins by crude methods, and the other involving much greater skill. Convictions were secured.

In connection with one of these cases, that of *Rex vs. Côté*, which was concluded after the completion of the period under review, a gratifying compliment was paid to this force. Two non-commissioned officers of the force, Staff-Sergeant E. C. P. Salt and Sergeant F. W. Zaneth, were concerned in the case. The first-named of these gave evidence. Sergeant Zaneth then gave evidence. The passage which ensued is thus reported in the *Montreal Gazette* of November 6, 1923:—

“Sergeant Zaneth corroborated the previous witness. When cross-examined by Mr. Monette, Mr. Justice Wilson declared: ‘I do not know whether it is absolutely necessary to cross-examine the witness, if he corroborates the previous evidence *en bloc*. My experience of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is that they have always given evidence in the most loyal and upright manner.’

“‘Certainly, your Lordship,’ replied counsel for the defence, ‘I am of that opinion myself and gladly abandon the cross-examination.’”

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The most interesting incident in connection with the Indian population of the country had to do with the Six Nations Reserve on the Grand river in

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Ontario. An element in the reserve took a view of their position incompatible with the administration of the laws of the Dominion, and the dispute between these people and the Department of Indian Affairs issued in something very like a general defiance of authority. Warrants for the arrest of Indians on sundry offences, dating as far back at 1918, had not been executed; officers of the law had been expelled from the reserve; no constable had set foot upon it for six months; a certain amount of illicit manufacture of liquor was in progress, and assaults and other offences against the law had been too frequent. Consequently Superintendent A. W. Duffus, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Western Ontario, on December 7, 1922, visited the reserve with a sufficient number of police and, in concert with inland revenue officers and county constables, searched about nineteen houses where it was believed illicit stills were in operation. Moving in four parties, our men made some seizures, effected a number of arrests, and ascertained the whereabouts of several persons against whom warrants were out-standing. In one case it was found that the man wanted had been dead for six months, the warrant having been issued in October, 1920. One man offered resistance and escaped for the time being, though he was arrested soon afterwards. This assertion of authority was followed up by the establishment of a detachment at Ohsweken, the administrative centre of the reserve, with excellent results, as order is re-established and the law is duly obeyed.

Other reserves in Eastern Canada required visits, and our men from time to time have had to effect arrests and in other respects to enforce the provisions of the Indian Act, and of the ordinary laws of the country.

In British Columbia we have discharged numerous duties in co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs. In consequence of representations by it we established a detachment at Vernon, north of Penticton, on Okanagan lake; there are many Indian reserves in this vicinity, and our detachment has been kept busy. There also has been much work in the northern part of the province. The decrease in our strength made it impossible for me to comply with the request of the department to re-establish the detachment on the Queen Charlotte islands during the summer months, occasional patrols being as much as was possible with the numbers at my disposal.

Our relations with the Indians elsewhere in Canada call for no particular remark. The general volume of work somewhat increased, there having been 662 cases, as against 622 last year. As usual, where advisable we furnished escorts for parties paying treaty money.

POST OFFICE

Thefts from post offices form almost a special branch of crime, and occupy a great deal of our time, the cases often proving very difficult and involving long and patient investigation. A case which was cleared up this summer had been pending for over two years. On April 30, 1921, a mail bag was stolen from the mail truck at Port Arthur and the sum of \$11,400 was abstracted. Suspicion ultimately pointed to a certain person, and after months of minute investigation so close a web of circumstantial evidence was woven about him that he confessed and pleaded guilty when arraigned.

Another old case which was cleared up was the theft of a mail bag from a trolley car between Amberstburg and Windsor on September 9, 1921. One of the parties to the case was apprehended and pleaded guilty of receiving the stolen cash; a man whom he implicated as an accomplice was arrested in the United States, but acquitted.

On the night of April 5-6, 1923, a package containing \$100,000 in Victory bonds was stolen from a truck carrying registered mail from the Toronto post

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office to the Union station. The case was not placed in our hands until April 11, and at that time there seemed little to go upon, but by May 11 arrests had been made and nearly all of the stolen bonds had been recovered. The driver of the truck was found guilty of receiving stolen property, and the judge imposed the maximum sentence possible for this class of offence. At the conclusion of the trial the judge complimented our detectives on their work. It should be added that this case imposed very heavy work on our staff in Toronto.

A piece of quick work was done by Detective Sergeant L. McLauchlan in clearing up the theft of a registered package containing \$5,300 from the Cochran post office. The offence took place on June 30; Sergeant McLauchlan took up the case on July 3, and two days later, as a result of his efforts a postal clerk had confessed his guilt. On the next day, July 6, the culprit was sentenced. In this case \$5,283 of the sum stolen was recovered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

We have continued to assist the Department of the Interior in the matter of the dues for Crown timber and for hay grown on Crown lands. Our vigilance has been increased in the year, the department having desired to tighten the control of these natural resources. This fact, and the circumstance that an unusually large number of vagrants have had to be apprehended in the Dominion parks, account for the greater part of the large increase in the number of cases handled for this department.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

We work in close relation with the immigration authorities, a number of members of the force acting as special immigration officers. In addition, special inquiries are made, and a certain amount of detective work is done. Many undesirables are refused admission as a result of our activities, and we have obtained the evidence upon which a number of deportations have been made. In one case we arrested a man who had entered the country surreptitiously after being refused admission, and it turned out that he was an escaped murderer, for whom the American authorities were searching. Guards continue to be furnished at certain ocean ports.

THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

We continued to enforce the Migratory Birds Act, which was passed in accordance with international agreements. A good deal of our work has to do with conditions in the Arctic regions, our detachments there doing much to preserve the breeding stations from undue interference. The patrol of the north shore of the St. Lawrence river was carried out again this year by a constable detached for this purpose from "N." Division at Ottawa.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Our work in connection with the prevention of illegal fishing increased during the year. A number of constables were placed at the disposal of the Chief Inspector, Eastern Fisheries Division, and they did much arduous patrolling, more especially in Prince Edward Island and along the north shore of New Brunswick, during July, August, and September. This work had particularly to do with the catching of lobsters. A number of convictions were secured, many seizures were effected, and what is more important, illegal depletion of the fisheries was substantially reduced. On one occasion several shots were fired at a boat in which one of our men and a fishery officer were patrolling. Later in the year protection was afforded to certain salmon rivers of Nova Scotia.

STERLING EXCHANGE

The conspiracy to defraud the Government through the manipulation of sterling exchange has caused us an immense amount of work. In addition to the labour of investigating certain cases in which action was taken, it was necessary to ascertain particulars as to the residence, financial position, etc., of hundreds of persons who were the object of scrutiny. A feature of this class of work is that its volume, so far from diminishing, shows signs of positive increase.

PENITENTIARIES INVESTIGATIONS

We periodically are called upon to assist the Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice. A noteworthy case has been the escape on September 10, 1923, of five convicts from the penitentiary at Portsmouth, much work having been caused us in following up the details of a very complicated affair. This case is still pending. The authorities of the penitentiary from time to time require our assistance in regard to internal conditions.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

Our work under the Explosives Act has increased about fourfold in the year. A feature of our activities has been the following up of accidents from explosives. A distressingly large number of these are suffered by children, and in too many cases young people are maimed for life through the carelessness of elders who leave detonators or dynamite cartridges within their reach. The number of accidents caused by detonators is noticeably large.

The usual work of inspecting magazines, stores, etc., was performed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COMMERCIALIZED VICE

The Revd. John Chisholm continues at Montreal his beneficent work of controlling the immigration of women and of combatting the attempts by the harpies of society to recruit dens of infamy. Mr. Chisholm is the head of a systematic organization, the centre of which is Dorchester House in Montreal. Women coming to this country from overseas as immigrants are escorted throughout their journey by directresses on board the ships, by conductresses on the trains, and by suitable persons who meet them at their destination and at places where they change trains while in addition accommodation is provided for them at Dorchester House. In addition, a measure of protection is afforded to girls going to the United States in quest of employment, etc., and a system of "strangers' secretaries" is being built up in the churches of the country whereby girls moving from one part of Canada to another are shielded. To assist Mr. Chisholm in this work we have invested him with certain powers, which he occasionally invokes with good effect.

Early in 1923 Mr. Chisholm attended the convention in London of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, the visit abroad proving profitable. Mention was made last year of special measures to care for girls of non-English speaking races. In June, 1922, with the co-operation of the editor of a foreign-language newspaper, committees of foreign-born Canadians to meet girls of their race were formed in Winnipeg and Regina. While overseas Mr. Chisholm perfected this organization by securing agents at Amsterdam, Stockholm, and Christiania.

The volume of the work performed is shown by the figures submitted at the annual meeting of Dorchester House for the year ending March 31, 1923. In that period 138 passenger steamers docking at Montreal or Quebec and 85

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ships docking at St. John or Halifax were met and the immigrant girls arriving in them were cared for. In all 375 trains carrying third-class passengers were met. The women registered at Dorchester House numbered 3,833.

In consequence of the vigilance which is exercised, procurers are showing a disposition to bring women into the country as cabin passengers; several specific examples of this have been detected.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

No changes have been made in the general organization of the force, there still being eleven territorial districts, in addition to headquarters at Ottawa, the depot at Regina, and "N" Division which is used as a reserve for the discharge of miscellaneous duties—at Ottawa. The northeastern Arctic regions, where our commitments are increasing, are administered from headquarters, and the western coast of the Arctic ocean and the lower Mackenzie by the district of northern Alberta. The reports of the several officers commanding districts contain much matter of general interest.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

This division comprises the province of British Columbia, less the Eastern Kootenay subdistrict, which for convenience of administration is attached to southern Alberta, access to it being by the Crowsnest pass. Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton reports that the year has seen a reduction in strength, the personnel having dropped from 154 of all ranks to 128 of all ranks, and the detachments having decreased from 17 to 11. Six detachments were closed in May, 1923, at Port Alberni, Nelson, Trail, Midway, Stewart, and Kamloops. Two new ones have been established, at Victoria city and at Vernon. A high standard of discipline has been maintained. Nearly all members of the division now have had at least three years' service in the force, and an improvement in individual efficiency and *esprit de corps* is noticeable; with the reduced strength the performance of duties has been kept up, though the assistant commissioner considers a strength of 150 necessary for the work which has to be done.

In dealing with the specific duties to be performed the officer commanding lays stress upon the labour caused by the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act. While the members of the force under his command have been hampered by certain conditions, the work was carried on with energy, and with good results, 786 specific investigations having been conducted resulting in 162 convictions; in 570 cases no prosecution was entered. One aspect of this work was the vigilance needed to check the smuggling of narcotic drug into the ports from steamers, this being as its converse the smuggling of arms and ammunition from this country to China.

In a somewhat similar field, that of suppressing illicit distillation of spirits, the tale is different, this offence having practically ceased in the province, outside of some manufacturing of "sake" by Japanese in remote regions for their own use. During the twelve months nine prosecutions were instituted, resulting in six convictions.

The need of looking after the Indians has created a certain amount of additional work. One of the new detachments opened, that at Vernon, was established in response to representations by the Department of Indian Affairs, there being many reserves in the vicinity, and the detachment having been kept busy and having fully justified its establishment. A request to establish a detachment on the Queen Charlotte islands could not be complied with, the

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situation being met by patrols from Prince Rupert. Another case is the stationing of a non-commissioned officer at Rivers Inlet for three weeks in August, 1923, to enforce smallpox quarantine regulations among the Indians, and another is the keeping of a small detachment during September, 1923, at Chilliwack and Agassiz to enforce the provisions of the Indian Act among the hop-pickers of the district.

In the northern parts of the province a number of long and arduous patrols were made.

The ceremonial side of our work was not lacking. Two paragraphs from the assistant commissioner's report are:—

"On the occasion of the visit to Vancouver of the late President Harding, in July, 1923, mounted escorts and orderlies were provided and other measures taken for the welfare of the party. Our services have been acknowledged in most complimentary terms.

"The musical ride and displays of tent-pegging and vaulting were staged by us at certain public functions in Vancouver district during the past summer. These displays, staged by our authority, entailed a great deal of extra work, but in most cases our efforts were duly appreciated and acknowledged."

Inspector T. M. Shoebottom attended the International Law Enforcement Conference at Portland, Oregon, in January, 1923, and the annual conference of the Northwest Association of Sheriffs and Police at Vancouver in July, 1923.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent C. Junget, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Southern Alberta, after remarking upon the extensive work performed in co-operation with the Immigration and Customs Departments, and after noting that the convictions obtained under the Indian Act have been chiefly for offences of a minor nature, makes some observations upon the work under the Inland Revenue Act. In the British Columbia portion of his district, he says, the manufacture of illicit liquor is almost unknown. He adds:—

"The same applies to a certain degree to the western part of southern Alberta owing to its proximity to British Columbia and the facilities for getting liquor across. For these reasons the illicit manufacture of spirits is practically confined to the eastern and northern portions of Alberta, so far as southern Alberta district is concerned. Our detachment and plain clothes men are ever on the lookout for stills, and our records show about the same number of cases and seizures as last year."

In dealing with the traffic in narcotic drugs he says:—

"In connection with the above I can record about the same number of convictions as last year. The traffic still exists, but it is becoming more and more difficult for our plain clothes men to unearth the same. This, coupled with the fact that more stringent clauses have been inserted in the Act, such as deportable aliens, has served to put the Chinese element in particular very much on their guard.

"The matter of information has also been rendered more difficult owing to moieties of fines being deleted from the new Act. I am of the opinion that a great deal of the drug traffic is now confined to unscrupulous doctors and druggists, and in such cases it is often very difficult to obtain convictions. We have had, nevertheless, several prosecutions of doctors this year. . . . At a large place like Calgary, the drug traffic, due to the activities of our men, has been kept down to a very low level, and I had the pleasure during the year of being thanked by the Chief of Police of Calgary for, as he termed it, having got rid of the drug traffic in that city."

In dealing with the internal affairs of his district, Superintendent Junget chronicles a fire which on April 26, 1923, gutted the front of the main barrack block at Lethbridge; the building has been repaired, but now is smaller than it formerly was. The discipline has been generally good.

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NORTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent James Ritchie, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Northern Alberta, notes a decrease in numbers, the personnel of his district standing on September 30, 1923, at 87 all ranks, a decrease of 5. Much work was done, the mileage for horses having been 85,571 and that for motors 14,026.

A duty of a special character was imposed on our men by the labour dispute in connection with what is known as the Penn mine in Edmonton. This is situated on property owned by the Government, and it became necessary to prevent trespass upon this property. On January 4, 1923, a small but sharp riot took place owing to an attack by a mob on a police force which comprised our men, members of the Alberta provincial police, and members of the city police. Violent attacks were made by persons sympathizing with the rioters upon the conduct of the police; an investigation was held, at the request of the City Council of Edmonton, before Mr. Justice Walsh, the result being a complete vindication of the police. The property had to be guarded for some time, and the officer commanding says:—

“During the winter months we had continued patrols on night and day at the Penn mine, which was very arduous work as the men had to be down there in all kinds of weather, which made it very hard on them and the horses. The tour of duty came around frequently.”

In noticing the work done under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act attention is drawn to the need of suitable and reliable agents who can work from the inside; lack of such assistance hampered the work. Superintendent Ritchie remarks:—

“Several cases of medical practitioners purchasing apparently excessive quantities of narcotics were reported to the department. In one case after a long investigation it was found that the doctor's license to practise in this province had been cancelled, but unfortunately the Statute of Limitations prevented our prosecuting him.”

An interesting case of co-operation with provincial authorities is thus reported:—

“Recently, with your concurrence, an arrangement was entered into with the provincial Attorney General and the commissioner of the Alberta provincial police, whereby our detachment at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, would perform all necessary police duties, the province agreeing to pay the expenditure incurred in investigating matters attended to in the past by the Alberta provincial police.”

In addition, provincial statutes were enforced in Jasper national park, a number of convictions being obtained; the provincial Game Act was enforced in sundry parts of the province; and there were other instances of our rendering services to the province.

Two cases illustrate how oddly varied our duties can be. One was an inquiry in response to a request by a foreign Chargé d'Affaires at London addressed to the Foreign Office. Another was an immigration case; a man who had been deported from Canada was found at Herschel island, and was again sent out of the country.

The Arctic regions, other than those in the northeast, are administered by this district; they are treated separately, but certain of Superintendent Ritchie's remarks on matters of administration may be quoted. He says:—

“It was intended to establish a detachment at Cambridge Bay, but owing to an accident to the auxiliary schooner *Arctic* in the ice off point Barrow this year, she was prevented from arriving in time with the police freight, and it was found impossible to open a detachment at this point this season, and it is proposed to establish a temporary post at Baillie Island and land the Cambridge Bay outfit there, putting up the knock-down houses intended for Cambridge Bay. There is considerable work to be done in that vicinity, and a useful winter's work can be put in.

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"In the Great Slave Lake subdistrict the detachment was re-established at Chipewyan with Corporal Bryant in charge, and we have taken over all police work on behalf of the Alberta Provincial Government. We have our own detachment buildings there and the lot is a police reserve. This detachment was established principally on account of the better being able to handle the situation among the Indian and halfbreeds throughout that district.

"I have already recommended for your consideration the advisability of establishing detachments at each fort in the north for the reason that our work in general is increasing every year. For many reasons a detachment should also be established at Dease Bay on the Great Bear lake."

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent A. B. Allard, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Southern Saskatchewan, reports the abolition of two sub-districts, those of Moose Jaw and Yorkton, as a consequence of shortage of men and pressure of work. No fewer than 4,675 patrols were undertaken, the mileage being 221,459, and the work has increased by 88 per cent. Investigations under the Inland Revenue Act were particularly numerous in this district, totalling 827, with 288 convictions. Superintendent Allard observes:—

"Owing to the work under this Act being on the increase nine more enforcement officers were appointed, which make a total of fourteen; all these men have performed their work most creditably. They have sometimes encountered great difficulties, such as wash being dumped and spirits destroyed, and have been subject to assaults, etc.; in one particular instance a woman actually pointed a loaded shot-gun at one of our enforcement officers; these cases were dealt with under the Criminal Code. I regret to state that the illicit distillation business is on the increase rather than the decrease; owing to the large foreign population, the major portion of offenders belong to this class."

He further says:—

"The Boundary Line detachments have shown great activity in the enforcement of the Customs Act and every assistance was rendered the customs officials when requested; 109 cases were investigated, 16 convictions obtained and 78 cases handed over to the customs; these comprised seizures of automobiles, windmills, etc., smuggled into Canada from the United States of America, no prosecutions being entered, but in most cases double duty was assessed by the department, which was paid and the contraband articles released.

"The Line detachments were also very active in the enforcement of the Immigration Act, co-operating with the immigration officials; 105 cases were investigated, which resulted in 36 convictions being obtained and 42 cases were handed over to the Immigration Department to be dealt with as they saw fit. These cases were mostly of parties unlawfully entering Canada; some were allowed to remain and others were deported. There were also 100 investigations made at the request of the Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg."

In addition, certain of our men acted as immigration inspectors, one of these appointments being to facilitate and control the entry of harvesters from the United States. Upon the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act Superintendent Allard remarks that most of the cases dealt with originated in Moose Jaw, and adds:—

"The peddlers are very cautious, and it is very difficult to obtain a conviction against them, as this class of people are most elusive and unscrupulous."

A continuance of the robberies of post offices is noted, several such offences having been perpetrated in the district.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Northern Saskatchewan, notices an increase in the number of cases investigated under the Inland Revenue Act, these having risen to 482, an increase of 51; the convictions numbered 114.

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Superintendent Demers observes:—

"Violators of this Act are as time goes on becoming more conversant with the different sections under which they may be prosecuted, and take precautions such as concealing stills on unoccupied land, thus increasing the difficulty of proving ownership."

The usual work was done in connection with the paying of treaty money to the Indians, and in order better to maintain supervision over the Indians a new detachment was opened at Meadow Lake; a constable was stationed at Fort Churchill for a short time after treaty payment.

MANITOBA

Superintendent R. S. Knight, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Manitoba District, dwells in his report upon the struggle with the drug evil. He says:—

"Three of the principal drug peddlers operating in the city of Winnipeg have been convicted and are serving terms in gaol, while one other left this district and went to the United States owing to the strict police surveillance he was subjected to. Another party known to have been supplying the smaller peddlers is being carefully watched.

"The larger number of drug addicts have found it safer, although a little more expensive, to obtain their supplies through doctors' prescriptions, and for some time our efforts have been directed to check this. Charges have been laid against two doctors in this connection, which were dismissed at the summary hearings, but are being appealed by the Crown. . . .

"The only solution, in the opinion of medical men and police officials, which will meet the situation is the opening of institutions where drug addicts will be compelled to take treatment, and in this way eliminate the drug peddler.

"Since the amendment to the Drug Act, discontinuing the payment of half the fines as a moiety to an informer, information has been considerably more difficult to obtain."

Discussing the work done under the Inland Revenue Act, he says:—

"On behalf of the Inland Revenue Branch, 579 investigations have been made. Out of this number, 175 convictions were secured. Among the many stills seized were two capable of turning out 40 gallons of liquor in an eight-hour day. These two stills are the largest known to have been operated in Manitoba.

"The work in connection with this branch of the federal service entails a large amount of labour without results, especially so in bush country, where the facilities for covering up operations are many, and information given is quite frequently unreliable.

"Owing to the common practice (especially among foreigners) of using domestic utensils in the distilling of liquor, it is often difficult to secure a conviction. Again, many persons illegally manufacturing liquor for sale do not use their own premises, and possession is hard to prove."

With regard to the Indians, Superintendent Knight remarks that the majority of the cases handled were the direct result of the liquor traffic; "but for this feature, crime among the Indians would be almost nil."

Quarantine for smallpox was enforced during the year on three reserves.

Another passage is:—

"Our Kenora detachment rendered valuable assistance in investigating the alleged murder of John Thomas (Indian) in the Red Lake, Ont., District, two arrests being made, and the suspects handed over to the Ontario provincial police. At the end of the period covered by this report, this case was still before the court. Both the Indian agent and the provincial officials have been pleased to comment favourably on the work done by our men in this connection."

In dealing with naturalization cases, Superintendent Knight observes:—

"It has been noticeable that a number of foreigners, members of Communist organizations, have been applying for naturalization, having been urged to do so by their leaders."

Reference already has been made to the help given to the provincial authorities in checking the incursions of bank robbers from United States territory.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent H. M. Newson, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Western Ontario, mentions the disastrous fire which in November, 1922, ravaged northern Ontario; admirable work was done in this connection by Inspector W. J. Beyts and Sergeant E. Pascoe at Haileybury; the homes of all the members of the detachment at that place were destroyed, together with Government records and their personal effects. Inspector Beyts contracted pneumonia and died as a result of his exertions on this occasion.

A change in the arrangements of this division was necessitated by the establishment in February of the detachment at Ohsweken, as already described. A feature of the work of this detachment is that it has proved advisable to use horses, the roads being unsuitable for motor transport during the winter.

On the subject of transport in general, Superintendent Newson remarks:—

“The question of mobility is becoming more important as time goes on; what with the good roads and the high-powered cars used by crooks and smugglers, the only way to be in a position to meet same is by means of efficient motor transport.”

In dealing with the struggle against narcotics, he remarks that the trafficking in drugs between Canada and the United States has received special attention; he adds:—

“Further assistance was rendered the Department of Health by visiting a number of drug stores to see if the necessary narcotic drug records were being kept. In some instances it was found that druggists were neglecting to do this. A warning was given, where such was found to be the case, and a subsequent visit paid in each instance showed that the proper returns required by the Act were now being compiled.”

Dealing with the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Act, Superintendent Newson observes that seizures of silk, dresses, cloth, etc., of approximately \$4,000 have been made.

A somewhat unusual case is thus noticed:—

“Excellent work was also performed by Sergeant A. Birtwistle (in charge of the Ford City, Ont., detachment) in connection with his investigations at London, Ont., into the origin of a series of fires in London, which culminated in the destruction in April, 1923, of the Tecumseh and Wolseley military barracks, as with the apprehension by him of one John Vincent Ison the mystery of not only the burning of these Government buildings, but twenty-four other fires in and around London over a period of four years, which had previously defied solution, was cleared up. Ison was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.”

EASTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent T. S. Pelcher, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Eastern Ontario, reports a considerable increase of work. The work in this division differs from that in other districts in that a large proportion of it consists of the guarding of Government buildings and property at Ottawa. In addition, a considerable amount of work of the normal type has to be performed; for example, the detachment at Senneterre in Quebec has been kept busy principally in enforcing the Indian Act and hunting down illicit stills; and throughout the district there has been a considerable increase in cases under the Inland Revenue Act. Another department of the work of this division has had to do with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; concerning this Superintendent Belcher says:—

“There was a considerable reduction in convictions secured under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, being thirteen less than the previous year, but there are a number of cases still under investigation. This reduction in convictions is mainly due to two things; one is that since the Act was amended it has been practically impossible to get any informer to work when there is no moiety of the fine, and it is extremely difficult to secure evidence

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without having these informers; the other cause of this reduction, which would tend to prove the effectiveness of the investigations that have been carried on under this Act, is that it has been conclusively proven that the number of addicts in this locality is greatly reduced and it is getting more difficult all the time for them to secure drugs, as the amount in circulation is not nearly so great as it used to be; the distributors or peddlers being very careful whom they sell to. Recently a special agent has been employed for these investigations, and his work to date is very satisfactory. He has been the means of securing sufficient evidence to lead me to believe that in a number of cases now under investigation convictions will be secured, and he has also verified the information secured from several other sources regarding the reduction in the number of addicts and amount of drug available."

The great volume of work performed in the Government departments at Ottawa, and the large staff employed, naturally give rise to a number of incidents which require investigation. In general the year has shown a decrease in the slighter sort of cases, such as inquiries for missing persons, and an appreciable increase in more serious investigations; and as the staff employed on this type of work was somewhat depleted the work done compares favourably with that performed in other years.

There has been an increase among the constables during the year. An order was received that every man in the division was to be allowed one day's holiday in the week, and this entailed an increase in numbers, and the taking of men off certain doors during the day time. Annual leave is given to all. Guards were placed on 28 buildings, taking an average of 106 men for every 24 hours; in addition, 7 night supervision and 8 day relief men had to be kept. Patrols of Government buildings also were maintained. Special duties performed had to do with the protection of the Finance Department.

Superintendent Belcher reports favourably upon the discipline and conduct of the division.

QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Quebec District, deals in his report principally with a number of types of law-breaking with which he has to contend, the work of this division being predominantly of a detective nature. Dealing with work for the Customs and Excise Department he says:—

"In co-operation with the Customs Department, members of this detachment have been instrumental in making a number of seizures under the Customs Act. Corporal Harvison and Constable Barnes, assisted from time to time by other members of the detachment, have worked almost exclusively in this branch. Their activities have been largely confined to the smuggling of silk from the United States. In all, seizures of silk amounting to approximately \$16,000 were made, and the fact that few convictions under these seizures were obtained is due to technicalities in the law rather than to the methods adopted by those who made the seizures.

"Jewellery to the value of approximately \$2,000 was also seized.

"Three steamships which were instrumental in smuggling drugs from foreign ports were placed under seizure, being liberated upon the payment of deposits amounting in all to \$1,200."

In this connection Inspector Phillips mentions an arrest which was effected in the face of determined resistance:—

"At the request of the Department of Customs, Sergeant Henderson and three men were sent to St. Anastasie de Nelson to effect the arrest of François Langlois. Langlois was wanted in connection with the Inland Revenue Act, and by virtue of difficulty having been experienced in approaching him, coupled with the fact that he had sworn to shoot any one attempting to arrest him, he was regarded as a dangerous man. Sergeant Henderson and his patrol approached Langlois' house, but could get no response to repeated knocking at the door. It was then decided to enter the house by one of the windows. Sergeant Henderson thereupon climbed into the window and found himself confronted by Langlois, who pointed a rifle at him. Langlois was supported by his wife, who brandished a long pole. Sergeant Henderson sprang to the ground and Langlois then pointed the weapon at

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his body, pulling the trigger at the same time. Fortunately the cartridge in the chamber did not detonate, and after a sharp struggle Langlois was arrested and conveyed to the local jail. He was subsequently charged with attempted murder, which charge was later changed to one of common assault. The accused was sentenced to three weeks in jail."

Dealing with the traffic in narcotic drugs he says:—

"Our activities under this heading have been continued with the same acumen and vigour as heretofore. The results, however, judging from the number of convictions, would not appear to support this statement. This is due to several reasons."

One of these reasons, Inspector Phillips states, is that the city police have organized two morality and drug squads, which have adopted effective measures. Another has been the adoption of the policy of confining our efforts, so far as possible, to attacks upon the fountain heads of the traffic.

A considerable proportion of our work in relation to counterfeiting is done in Montreal. One of these cases has been mentioned already. Another case which presents some elements of singularity is thus reported:—

"Two more cases of counterfeiting have received our attention. The first of these was the case of Martin alias Duval. This man attempted to pass counterfeit ten-dollar bills. These bills were so obviously counterfeit that, except for the serious nature of the offence, the affair might have been regarded as a joke. The notes were apparently the work of a novice. A search of the man's room was made, which revealed a set of tools of an improved type. Further investigation of the case after the arrest of Duval led to the discovery that the latter was an escaped 'lifer' from Kingston. He was duly returned to the authorities at the penitentiary."

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. D. La Neuze, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Maritime Provinces, draws attention to the work done for the Department of Customs and Excise and for the Department of Marine and Fisheries; reference already has been made to these phases of his work. In dealing with aid to the customs officers he observes that more work could be performed in certain areas had he a larger staff and the necessary transportation facilities; as things are, he has just enough men to perform the duties now undertaken. On the whole the volume of work has increased. A considerable proportion of our strength in this division is absorbed in the work of protecting the property of the Naval Service Branch of the Department of National Defence, 27 uniformed men being maintained in Halifax for this purpose. When additional men were needed for fisheries protection it was necessary to borrow a number of men from "N" Division at Ottawa to make up the strength.

A useful piece of work was a successful investigation by Detective Sergeant Lucas at St. John, N.B., into the theft of military transportation warrants in 1919-20.

THE YUKON

Inspector E. Telford, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Yukon, draws attention to a familiar aspect of our work in this region, the variety of duties performed. In dealing with the assistance rendered to other departments, he says:—

"Under this head I would draw your attention to the multiplicity of work performed by the force in this territory. All coroners' work is performed by the officers, and also magisterial work at places other than the towns of Dawson and Whitehorse. Reg. No. 3193 S. Sgt. Dempster, W.J.D., performs the duties of magistrate and coroner for the Mayo district; non-commissioned officers and constables on detachments act as postmasters, veterinary inspectors, immigration officers, customs officers, collect royalties, etc.; the Officer Commanding Whitehorse and district acts as sub mining recorder, Crown timber and land agent, deputy sheriff; the Officer Commanding the division acts as immigration

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inspector and fishery inspector for the Yukon Territory, registrar of vital statistics, and chief inspector of weights and measures, Department of Trade and Commerce, in which he is assisted by a non-commissioned officer at Dawson and Whitehorse as sub-inspectors; all members of the force are game guardians, *ex officio*, for Yukon.

"Besides enforcing federal and Yukon statutes and ordinances, we enforce the city by-laws, collect royalties on gold exported, issue permits for the export of fur, and issue licenses to big game hunters; under the direction of the public administrator estates of persons dying from accidental, sudden or violent deaths, and those of insane persons, in outlying points are looked after by us."

" N " DIVISION, OTTAWA

As has already been observed, this division serves as a reserve upon which to draw for duties of a special and emergent nature. An example of the use made of it has been given in connection with the escorts to the harvesters' excursions. Inspector C. Trundle, in command of this division, in his annual report, mentions this among other such duties. This division supplied details amounting to 20 non-commissioned officers and men for guard duties at federal taxation offices in April and May at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Belleville, Montreal and Quebec, appreciative letters having been received from the inspectors of taxation at London and Quebec. The watching of the operation of the pari-mutuel machines, already noticed, also elicited a letter of thanks from the Western Racing Association at Windsor. This division furnished a proportion of the party which visited the Grand River Indian Reserve, as described in the account of our co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs. An example of the rather miscellaneous nature of the duties discharged is to be found in the despatch of a constable during the summer to enforce the Migratory Birds Act on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Acknowledgment was made by the Chief Federal Migratory Birds Officer for Ontario and Quebec of the value of this assistance. A constable from this division was stationed at Murray Bay during the season.

This being a mounted division, a somewhat unusual amount of ceremonial duties falls to its lot. A mounted escort was furnished for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario on the occasion of his official visit to Ottawa at the opening on September 10, 1923, of the Central Canada Exhibition, a letter of appreciation being received from His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa in connection with this. Several musical rides were given, and evoked letters of thanks.

TRAINING

Superintendent A. W. Duffus, the Officer Commanding the Depot at Regina, reports a decrease in strength owing to transfers and discharges. The engagements numbered 69, of whom 59 were recruits; 3 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers and 38 constables were transferred to other divisions. Training proceeded upon the familiar lines, special remark being bestowed upon the good work done in musketry; excellent showings were made in the Regina Rifle League, the Saskatebewan Provincial Rifle Association, the Canadian Rifle League and the Canadian Revolver Association. The depot came first in the Lieutenant-Governor's match and third in the Grand Aggregate at the provincial match, and won a number of revolver championships. Troop and squadron drill has been carried on.

WORK IN THE FAR NORTH

During the past year two courts have been held in the Northwest Territories, at which capital cases were tried. At Herschel Island the persons charged with the murders of Corporal W. A. Doak, Royal Canadian Mounted Police,

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Otto Binder, Pugnana and Ahkak were tried; and at Ponds Inlet the persons accused of the murder of Robert S. Janes were tried. The holding of these courts, within the Arctic circle, marks a highly interesting step in the development of these remote regions.

THE TRIALS AT HERSCHEL ISLAND

The judicial party for the trial at Herschel Island left Edmonton on June 12, and returned on September 21, 1923. It was composed of His Honour Judge Lucien Dubuc; Mr. I. B. Howatt, K.C., of Edmonton, counsel for the Crown; and Mr. L. T. Cory, of Ottawa, counsel for the accused and for the Department of Indian Affairs. The party was accompanied by Sergeant F. E. Spriggs and two constables, one of whom acted as court stenographer, and all arrangements were made by this force. The party arrived at Herschel Island on July 12 a jury having been obtained from Norman, Good Hope, Aklavik and Herschel Island. Court was opened in the police barracks, the only available building, at Herschel Island, and the following Eskimos were tried:—

Ekootak; charged with the murder of Ahkak; found guilty of manslaughter; sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Herschel Island.

Alikomiak; charged with the murder of Corporal Doak, Otto Binder and Pugnana; found guilty; sentenced to death.

Tatamigana; charged with the murder of Pugnana and Hannak; found guilty of murder in the case of the former and of manslaughter in that of the latter; sentenced to death on the first charge and to five years' imprisonment on the second.

Olepsekak; charged with the murder of Ahkak; acquitted.

Amokuk; charged with the murder of Ahkak; acquitted.

A feature of the trial was the careful explanation given by His Honour the Judge to the assembled Eskimos of the nature of the proceedings, the functions of the several officials comprising the court and jury, and the purpose of the trials. He laid especial stress upon the pains taken to prevent the wronging of an innocent person.

The main outlines of these cases were stated in earlier reports.

Before leaving this case reference may be made to a minor aspect of it of some interest to us. The shooting affray at Kent Peninsula out of which the murders of Corporal Doak and Mr. Binder sprang was first noticed by us in the annual report of 1921. At that time the case had not been investigated, but Inspector S. T. Wood sent a preliminary report. In this he carefully stated that the stories told to him disagreed in many details, "as it is all hearsay." He quoted, under reserve, one version which was given to him, which said that Mr. Binder had taken the wife of Ikialgina, one of the aggressors in the fight, to live with him. The reports in the annual report for 1922, while mentioning the fact that Mr. Binder had a native wife, said nothing about the story that she had been the wife of Ikialgina. In public comments which were made upon the case much was made of the remark in the 1921 report; a theory was constructed that Ikialgina had been driven to violence by the wrong supposed to have been inflicted upon him by Mr. Binder; and the absence of any reference to this in the 1922 report was explained by accusing me of garbling my official report to shield Corporal Doak's fellow-victim. Concerning this it is sufficient to say that Mr. Binder's native wife had not been the wife of Ikialgina, nor of any member of the tribe to which she belonged; she came from a different region, and became Mr. Binder's wife with the full consent of her family.

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THE TRIALS AT PONDS INLET

The judicial party for the trial at Ponds Inlet left Quebec in the ss. *Arctic* on July 7, arrived at Ponds Inlet on August 21, and returned on October 4. It was composed of His Honour Judge L. A. Rivet, of Montreal; Mr. A. Falardeau, of Quebec, Crown prosecutor; Mr. Leopold Tellier, of Montreal, counsel for the defence; and Mr. F. X. Biron, of Montreal, clerk of the court. Inspector C. E. Wilcox, Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, and a number of non-commissioned officers and constables of this force were present and made the necessary arrangements. The court opened on August 25 at the police detachment, a jury being appointed from the crew of the *Arctic*. The persons tried and the results were:—

Noo-kud-lah, alias Ki-wat-soon; found guilty of manslaughter; sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Oo-roo-re-ung-nak; found guilty of manslaughter and recommended to the clemency of the court; sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police guardroom at Ponds Inlet.

Ah-tee-tah; acquitted.

The circumstances in which R. S. Janes was killed were given in the last annual report.

Inspector C. E. Wilcox, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the subdistrict, reported on the trial in the following terms:—

"This trial was conducted throughout strictly in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the force, and with all the decorum of a Supreme Court in civilization. Two fully uniformed men were detailed as prisoners' escorts, and a non-commissioned officer to act as orderly and escort to the presiding judge. The whole proceedings were handled in an excellent manner.

"The counsel for the defence in his plea for the accused pointed out the weakness of the evidence against Ahteetah, and urged that he be discharged. He pleaded that the life of the Eskimos, their ignorance of the laws of civilization, and the provocation given them by Janes be taken into consideration by the jury in arriving at their verdict.

"The counsel for the Crown pressed for a conviction of the three accused, and stated that in civilization he would ask for a verdict of murder, but taking into consideration the ignorance of the prisoners, he only asked for a verdict of manslaughter. He informed the jury they could, if they desired, recommend the accused to the clemency of the court. The judge in summing up, after thanking the officials of the court for their attention and efficient work during the trial, highly complimented Staff-Sergeant Joy for the splendid and efficient manner the whole case had been handled, from the commencement of the investigation to the present time. The following are amongst the judge's remarks:—

"Before dealing with the merits of this case, I wish to refer briefly to the excellent work done by Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in connection with the collecting and securing all the necessary evidence against the prisoners. This work has been accomplished through many and varied hardships in a wild and desolate country, being alone as a white man amongst uncivilized people, some of whom were responsible, directly or indirectly, for the killing of Robert S. Janes, during winter, in continuous darkness, having to go through the terrible storms prevailing at that time of the year. Mr. Joy deserves the highest praises and countenance for his work and success which has crowned his most meritorious efforts. I must say, though, that I am not in the least surprised at the conduct of Mr. Joy, because such has been only in keeping with the traditions of that noble force which has won for itself a reputation of heroic devotion to duty, tenacity of purpose, endurance, bravery and unflinching faithfulness to its ideals. Through the able and conscientious guidance of the commissioned officer in charge of the district, two posts have been established in the last year at Ponds Inlet, on Baffin island, and Craig Harbour, on Ellesmereland, and through their exertions a good deal of good had already been accomplished towards the maintenance of law and order in that extreme northern country."

"It was apparent that the trials had been a severe strain on the accused, for they looked quite unwell at the termination.

"The effects of the sentence, I believe, will have a more beneficial effect than a sentence of death. The prisoner Noo-kud-lah was led away immediately after sentence was passed, to the ship, through a gazing crowd of his own people, without being given a chance to communicate with any of them. It is hardly possible that a native with the prestige that Noo-kud-lah must have had with the other Eskimo at the time he killed Janes could have

been subjected to greater humiliation than to be led away directly under the eyes of not less than one hundred of his relatives and friends.

"After the termination of the trial, the judge addressed the entire Eskimo population outside the detachment, telling what they had to expect from the representatives of the Government, that they could expect kindness and protection from the police if they behaved well, but if they committed any crime they could expect to be punished. They all immediately afterwards joined in three generous cheers for the judge."

The prisoner Noo-kud-lah was escorted by a member of the force to Quebec by the ss. *Arctic*, and thence to Stony Mountain penitentiary, where he was taken into custody on October 8.

As evidence of the enormous area over which news travels in these regions, it may be mentioned that in July, 1923, Mr. Peter Freuchen, a member of Mr. Knud Rasmussen's exploring party, told Inspector E. G. Frere, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Chesterfield Inlet, that in May, 1922, he had been at Fury and Hecla strait and had heard the story of the murder, the details given being substantially as elicited in the judicial proceedings.

NEW POSTS ESTABLISHED

Our work in the Arctic is undergoing a considerable extension. As noted in the last annual report, there has been a considerable increase in our personnel in the northeastern islands. Inspector C. E. Wilcox having established a detachment at Craig Harbour on Ellesmere island, wintered there; it had been intended to move the detachment to Cape Sabine, on the east coast of Ellesmere island, about 200 miles farther north, but it proved impossible under the ice conditions prevailing to reach that point, so that Craig Harbour remains the site of the detachment.

Inspector Wilcox this summer established a new detachment at Pangnirtung Fiord, in Cumberland gulf, on the east coast of Baffin island. This has become of late a trading centre of considerable local importance. He landed there on September 11 from the ss. *Arctic*, the detachment buildings were erected, and the *Arctic* left on September 22, leaving Inspector Wilcox and his party there. Inspector Wilcox in his report says:—

"The site decided upon for the post is well protected from the winds, and a convenient spot on the southeast shore of the above-mentioned fiord. Pangnirtung fiord, lat. $66^{\circ} 5'$ north, long. $65^{\circ} 35'$ west, runs in a northerly direction, and is bordered on both shores by high rugged hills with valleys intersecting them. This place is supposed to be an excellent hunting ground for caribou."

Turning from the northeast to the northwest, new posts will be established at Fort Providence, Fort Rae, and Fort Hope. Of these, Fort Providence is on the Mackenzie river below its emergence from Great Slave lake; Fort Rae is on the north arm of Great Slave lake; and Fort Good Hope is at the confluence of the Mackenzie and the Bear river, which flows from Great Bear lake. The policy of opening these new posts was decided upon after consultation with the Department of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, missionaries, and other interests concerned. Their principal purpose is to control the native population.

The post at Aklavik, which has replaced Herschel Island as the headquarters of the subdistrict, is being improved. The officer commanding the district says in his annual report:—

"Two small buildings were transferred from McPherson last summer and re-erected here and used by the married non-commissioned officers and men respectively. Sergeant Anderson occupied a tent all winter. The foundation for quarters for the medical officer was laid last fall and this will be completed this year. The work of building is slow due mostly to the inexperience of our own men and the difficulty of obtaining suitable building logs. The saw-mill received last summer was erected and a fair quantity of lumber cut for

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floors and roofs. A couple of shacks kindly lent by the Hudson's Bay Company are used for storehouses. It is to be hoped that a start can be made on a barrack room to accommodate six men this fall. Much time was taken up last fall in putting in a foundation for the saw-mill and making the necessary trips to Herschel Island with launch for supplies, etc."

Superintendent Ritchie's comments on the Tree River detachment illustrates the rigours of the service in these latitudes. He says:—

"At Tree River it is regretted that the new quarters built by members of that detachment in the fall of 1921 are far from satisfactory, being exceptionally cold and uncomfortable. This is due to various causes: among others, it was a hurry-up job; the lumber could not be dried before it was put on, and our men were inexperienced in house building. The consequence was that after the building was occupied the lumber contracted with the heat so that the roof and walls opened up and no amount of plugging would keep out the cold. The storehouse of corrugated iron has already been torn down and moved twice, so is no longer weather proof, materials being sent in this year to put building in shape."

Superintendent Ritchie's remarks upon the detachment at Baillie Island have already been quoted.

WINTERING IN ELLESMERE ISLAND

Inspector C. E. Wilcox and his party spent a lonely winter at Craig Harbour; the *Arctic* left them on August 28, 1922, and they had no intercourse with the outside world until the ship returned on August 6, 1923. The site was selected under the pressure of difficulties of navigation, haste being necessary; it is suitable in that it is a sheltered place, being situated on a small flat with hills some 2,000 feet high encircling it on the landward sides; the hills, however, prevent free movement about the country, the supply of game is inadequate, and at present no Eskimos live in the vicinity. It accordingly was a matter of spending the winter, and this was done without special incident. Inspector Wilcox remarks:—

"The sun was last seen on October 25 and did not again appear until February 13, a period of 109 days of darkness and intense cold. Severe blizzards were frequent and during January the wind blew for 21 days without a break, at times with the violence of a gale; a comprehensive idea of the winds of this region can be gained from the fact that during a period of 304 days the wind blew strongly for 221 days, frequently compelling the men to remain indoors for days at a time. The coldest temperature recorded was 51 degrees below zero in March, during which month the temperature averaged 35 degrees below, the coldest month of the year."

Patrols were sent out to a distance of about 75 miles; the scarcity of dogs, which was general in this part of the Arctic, caused these to be made on foot. The discipline was excellent, and the men cheerful throughout.

PATROLS ON BAFFIN ISLAND

At Ponds Inlet, Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy was chiefly occupied in preparations for the trial of those charged with the murder of R. S. Janes. In particular Corporal McInnes and Constable McGregor, with three Eskimos, undertook a patrol to Igloolik, otherwise Fury and Hecla strait; the distance travelled was at least 600 miles and the time occupied was 58 days. Corporal McInnes gives the following account of the Igloolik settlement:—

"The Igloolik Eskimos were at this time divided into five different villages, the largest being at our present camp, and all located within a radius of 40 miles. A stray family or two, however, were isolated from the villages and hunting some distance down the coast.

"During our 15 days' stay here we were visited by members of all the other camps. They seemed to be a carefree and happy bunch. They treated us with the kindest hospitality and were willing to give us every assistance.

"There was a scarcity of dogs with every family. Some of them who, two years ago, had 15 to 20 dogs now had only one or two, and a few none at all, which had curtailed their movements to a great extent during the winter. I had been expecting to buy several dogs here for the detachment, but was unable to purchase any. On the other hand, they would willingly have bought ours had we wished to part with them.

"I met all the Eskimos who were required to report at Ponds Inlet and instructed them accordingly. Some of the men required were amongst those most poorly off for dogs, and several days elapsed before arrangements were completed to enable them to travel.

"I had no trouble in picking up enough meat to feed our dogs freely during our stay at Igloolik and for the journey home. I was afterwards informed that the natives then had enough in cache to last them through another winter.

"I was unable to purchase any deer skins from any of the Eskimos I saw. They informed me that caribou had been scarce in the district during the last year, and they had been able to get barely enough skins for their own needs.

"From the information I gathered, the district of Igloolik must be one of the best in the north from a native's point of view, as game of all kinds that inhabit the northern country is said to be plentiful here at some season of the year. Walrus can be killed right at hand throughout the year, and are especially plentiful about the small islands at the mouth of Fury and Hecla strait during the spring and summer. Seals are also plentiful, especially the large seal, or Oojouk, which is most needed by the Eskimos for shoes, lines, dog harness and other equipment. Bird life is also plentiful in summer, particularly the eider duck, which are said to be so numerous at times and create so much noise that they keep the people from sleeping. The natives gather large quantities of eggs of all kinds, which they use for food during the summer, and make caches of them for winter use. The natives are within easy reach of the track of migration of the Baffin Land herd of caribou, which passes only a few miles inland from the inlets off Fury and Hecla strait. Hundreds of these animals are killed here during the average year, and large caches of meat put away for the winter. They can also be found there in small numbers throughout the winter.

"The Igloolik tribe of Eskimos consists approximately of 35 families. Many amongst them have defective eyesight. Three adults are totally blind, and several others have lost the use of one eye. They are very enthusiastic over religion, which they follow in their own crude style, singing hymns and reading from their Testament several times a day. The most attractive pastime, however, is trying to count the number of the pages and the hymns.

"They demonstrate the fact that they are christianized by carrying a flag, generally white, attached to the komitik when travelling, and while at the village they greet all arrivals by the grown population lining up side by side in the most prominent place in front of the igloos, when the arrival is within hearing distance they all join in singing a hymn. The arrival approaches the line-up within a few yards, then stops his komitik and remains standing until the hymn is finished. The singers then advance in single file and greet him with three shakes of the hand. The dog team at times takes this restraint in a passive manner, and at others they require considerable force to prevent them from going head-long into the camp, or becoming entangled in a battle royal with the dogs of the village.

"The same formalities are gone through on the return of a resident of the village if he leaves only for a few hours."

KILLING OF THREE ESKIMOS AT HOME BAY

A brief preliminary report appeared in the last annual report of the killing of three Eskimos at a place called Kivetuk, on Home bay, on the eastern coast of Baffin island. Staff-Sergeant Joy was unable during the winter to visit the place and conduct a regular investigation, but at Ponds Inlet he obtained a circumstantial account of the tragedy from an Eskimo named Peneloo, a relative of one of the persons concerned. It is a dreadful story of religious insanity on the part of the principal actor, and of credulity on the part of his associates. A man named Neakuteuk, who for some years had represented a trading company, and who owned some property, professed inspiration, and ordered his fellow tribesmen to perform various ceremonies and actions, some of which were meaningless and some repulsive. One singular passage in the report has to do with his reading of the Bible:—

"He said he could not understand what was written in the book. He then told all the Eskimo to leave the igloo, while he remained in the igloo alone with another Eskimo to read. A short time afterwards he asked the companion to leave the igloo also, which he did. After a while the companion returned and still Neakuteuk was unable to understand what he was reading and was annoyed at himself. He turned to his companion, and drew his attention to a stick standing at hand, and told him he would get ready to go outside, and when he (Neakuteuk) gave the signal, the companion was to seize the stick and strike Neakuteuk over the head, if possible, before he could get out the igloo, and thereby try and make him understand what he was reading. Neakuteuk gave the signal to his companion, and at the same time started himself for the igloo door; the companion seized the stick

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and struck Neakuteuk over the head and knocked him senseless. The wounded man returned to his senses after a while, and when he got up the blood was flowing freely from his head where the companion had struck him. Neakuteuk returned to his reading, and told the companion he understood quite well what he was reading."

After keeping the tribe for some time without food or sleep, Neakuteuk threatened them with a knife and a rifle, and caused them to kill a number of their dogs. The sanity of some of them seems to have suffered under the strain, for a blind man named Munyeuk went to Neakuteuk and said, according to the translation supplied to us, "I want some wind inside me so that I can go up to Jesus." After some further talk Neakuteuk declared that that was a good time to kill Munyeuk as he was full of God's spirit, and later might be bad and lose the spirit. Under strong pressure from Neakuteuk two men, Kautak and Kedluk, stabbed Munyeuk to death. The same fate then befell an Eskimo named Lemik, concerning whom the statement says that he "had dreamt the previous fall that his spirit was asleep," and that he "had been repeatedly questioned by the other natives during the interval if his spirit had opened yet," to which he always had replied in the negative. Lemik could neither read nor write, and Neakuteuk attributed his illiteracy to something "bad inside"; it is alleged in the statement that Lemik thereupon read the Bible and wrote with a pencil. The same two men thereupon were directed by Neakuteuk to kill him, on the same grounds as in the earlier case, and they obeyed. Neither of the victims offered any resistance.

Neakuteuk's frenzy increased, and his behaviour became still more threatening; at last, when he was about to strike a woman, Lemik's wife, with a hammer, a man named Kidlappik, whom he had threatened, shot and mortally wounded him. His body was treated with unusual care.

The abnormal condition of these people's minds is shown by the following passage in the statement:—

"During the time the aforementioned things were happening, the Eskimo told me, all the people were as if asleep. Their minds were on their own camp only. The sun returned without being noticed, and it was only some time after Neakuteuk was dead that the Eskimo saw that the sun was in sight."

There were nine Eskimo men in the little community.

In forwarding this statement Staff-Sergeant Joy added some strange particulars as to the hallucinations of these people:—

"The state of mind of the Eskimos living at Kevetuk at the time the murders were committed may be imagined from parts of Peneloo's statement, and other information which is not embodied therein. He stated that Neakuteuk's wife informed him that on the morning following the day Neakuteuk was shot, when preparations were being made to wash his body, the water for the purpose was being heated on primus lamps and one of the lamps sang a song to the effect that its flame was everlasting and could not be extinguished by anybody. At the same time, too, the dead man, whose body was in the igloo and frozen stiff, was seen to breathe, laugh, and raise his hands above his head, or in other words come back to life. Then Kidlappik, who was sitting near the feet of the dead man, sank as if he had fallen asleep, evidently fainted, on two occasions, and remained so for a long time.

"After Neakuteuk's body was washed Takoshaga threw three handfuls of the bloody water in the face of each grown person present, and one handful in the face of each child."

The matter will be further investigated.

ALLEGED MURDER OF OOK-PA-TOW-YUK

In April and May Staff-Sergeant (now Inspector) W. Munday conducted a patrol inland from Chesterfield Inlet to Baker Lake. At the latter place he was told by the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company post that a native named Ook-pa-tow-yuk had been shot and killed by another Eskimo named E-ter-goo-yuk at a place about 75 miles north of Baker Lake. Staff-Sergeant

Munday investigated, experiencing considerable difficulties, the natives being afraid to go near the body; he had to examine and bury the body himself. It appears that the deceased and the alleged murderer hunted for a native trader known as Ellen Nack and that in March, 1923, they set out from Ellen Nack's camp to the trading post at Baker Lake with a quantity of furs. According to Ellen Nack's story, on the third day after they had left E-ter-goo-yuk returned alone, with the other man's cartridge bag; he gave the explanation that Ook-pa-tow-yuk had told him to return, as he had met another Eskimo and would travel with him. Afterwards E-ter-goo-yuk left for the Arctic coast. About three weeks later other natives found Ook-pa-tow-yuk's body. It was outside the igloo where the two men had slept; to all appearance the deceased had been packing and lashing their sled preparatory to setting forth when he was shot; his rifle was leaning against the igloo, and sled tracks were near. The conjecture formed by Staff-Sergeant Munday was that the two men had quarrelled and that E-ter-goo-yuk had shot his companion.

The lateness of the season forbade further investigation at the time. The case will be followed up, but may be expected to be difficult, as the man suspected of the crime may have gone to the Arctic coast, and, as we know from the experience gained on the Bathurst Inlet patrol, travel in that region is exceptionally arduous.

Mention was made in the last annual report of the alleged murder in the winter of 1920-21 of an Eskimo named Poya-tack north of Repulse bay. Owing to the inaccessibility of the region, it has not as yet proved possible to investigate this affair.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

This force administers the Ticket of Leave Act, keeping the necessary check upon the movements and conduct of the convicts who are released upon parole. This year the number released was substantially the same as that in 1922. The figures in detail are:—

<i>From October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923—</i>			
Released on parole from penitentiaries.....	601		
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	562		
			1,163
Licenses revoked.....	22		
Licenses forfeited.....	34		
Sentences completed on parole.....	1,209		
Licenses made unconditional.....	32		
			1,297
<i>From 1899 to September 30, 1923—</i>			
Released on parole from penitentiaries.....	7,520		
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	8,676		
			16,196
Licenses revoked.....	543		
Licenses forfeited.....	377		
Sentences completed on parole.....	14,511		
Sentences not yet completed.....	765		
			16,196

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The Finger Print Section continues to assist all police forces in Canada, but at the same time the finger print system of identification would be of still greater assistance in prevention and detection of crime if every chief constable in the Dominion would see that persons charged with indictable offences and in lawful custody charged under paragraphs A, D, or E of section 4 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, were finger printed and the finger prints forwarded for record.

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The return given below covering the year's work shows an increase of a little over a thousand cases.

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo-negatives received	Photo-prints made	Photo-graphs received
1922							
October	1,666	237	3		100	300	363
November...	1,538	185	2	3	77	231	326
December	2,020	219	3	1	64	192	224
1923							
January....	1,699	242	6	1	66	198	185
February.....	1,606	182	1		69	207	164
March.....	1,750	195	4	1	69	207	213
April.....	1,659	202	3	2	84	252	176
May.....	1,359	178	4	1	70	210	214
June.....	1,538	175	2		112	336	152
July...	1,379	159	2	1	42	126	244
August.....	1,184	163	3		17	51	220
September.....	1,390	160	3		71	213	204
	18,788	2,297	36	10	841	2,523	2,685

The following table gives a resume of the work of the section to date:—

Finger-print records received and identifications made from January, 1911, to September 30, 1923:—

Year	Records	Identifications
1911.....	5,554	145
1912	4,418	227
1913.....	6,510	359
1914.....	8,475	581
1915.....	9,330	756
1916.....	8,009	629
1917.....	7,079	612
1918	8,941	670
1919..	11,306	1,004
1920.....	12,591	1,372
1921.....	17,346	1,906
1922 (Nine months to Sept.).....	13,022	1,499
1923 (1st Oct., 1922-30th Sept. 1923).....	18,788	2,297
	131,369	12,057

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—	
Engaged constables (three years).....	111
“ special constables.....	52
Re-engaged after leaving.....	24
Deserters rejoined.....	1
<hr/>	
Total increase.....	188
Discharges through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.....	261
<hr/>	
Total decrease for the year 1923.....	73
<hr/>	
Died—	
Reg. No. 3775 Sergeant Harper, C.S.	
“ “ 5045 Corporal Hunter, T.	
“ “ 7765 Constable Bowden, F.	
Pensioned—	
Reg. No. 3238 Staff-Sergeant McLeod, R. W.	
“ “ 714 Sergeant Littlefield, F.	
“ “ 1073 Constable Helmer, C. E.	

OFFICERS

Promoted Commissioner—	
Assistant Commissioner C. Starnes.	
Promoted Assistant Commissioner—	
Superintendent G. S. Worsley.	
Promoted Inspector—	
Reg. No. 4092 Staff-Sergeant Munday, W.	
Retired to Pension—	
Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G.	
Superintendent R. E. Tucker.	
Inspector F. A. Gordon.	
Died—	
Inspector W. J. Beyts.	
Inspector C. Prime.	
Resigned—	
Inspector M. M. Sinclair.	
Dismissed—	
Inspector W. C. Proby.	

The retirement to pension of Commissioner A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., brings to a conclusion a career of great distinction in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A graduate of the Royal Military College, and a former officer in the Royal Engineers, Major-General Perry entered the force in 1882, was promoted superintendent in 1885, and became commissioner in 1900. When he went on leave pending retirement on April 1, 1922, he had completed forty years of active work in the police.

HEALTH

The reports of the principal and other medical officers show that the general health has been satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of the barracks good.

It is with great regret that I record the death of two officers and three other ranks.

Inspector Beyts was a sterling officer, of long experience in the police. He was in command of the Haileybury detachment, and at the time of the calamitous fire which destroyed that place in November, 1922, he was of great service in alleviating the distress of persons rendered homeless. An attack of pneumonia followed his exertions upon this occasion, and proved fatal.

Inspector Prime was a brilliant and promising officer, whose untimely end is greatly deplored.

HORSES

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon J. F. Littlehales reports that the health of the horses in the various divisions has been good. The shoeing reports have been satisfactory. There have been no cases of contagious disease. A number of horses have been pastured at Battleford. The casualties among the horses have been:—

Cast and sold.	95
Died.	16
Lost.....	2
	<hr/>
	113
	<hr/>

TRANSPORT

Our motor transport is in good repair. The motorcycles, except in cities, have proved costly to repair, and not altogether satisfactory. I propose to replace them gradually with Ford cars.

BUILDINGS

The post at Aklavik probably will be completed in the coming year. I am including in my estimates a sum to construct small buildings for the detachments at Fort Providence, Fort Rae, and Fort Good Hope.

I hope that it will be possible soon to erect buildings at Ottawa. The men quartered at Lansdowne Park are very uncomfortable, especially in winter. To add to the inconvenience, it is necessary every year to vacate the buildings in the late summer to make way for the Central Canada Exhibition; the partitions, fittings, etc., must be torn down, and on our return to the quarters have to be replaced. Added to the rent, these constant alterations make these quarters expensive, so that the provision of permanent buildings would be an eventual economy.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing has been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply has been satisfactory and the quality good.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE FORCE

The Northwest Mounted Police came into existence in September, 1873, so that this force in the year which has just come to an end has completed its half century. The anniversary was celebrated at Fort Saskatchewan, one of the oldest posts of the force, on September 13, 1923, members of K Division (Northern Alberta) meeting with many veterans of the force for the purpose of commemoration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1923

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																	
Halifax.....				1			1	2	3	23	1	31					
On command.....								1				1					
Totals.....				1			1	3	3	23	1	32					
<i>Quebec District—</i>																	
Montreal.....				1			1	3	7	13		25					
Quebec.....								1		1		2					
Totals.....				1			1	4	7	14		27					
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																	
Headquarters Staff....	1	1	2	2	1		9	10	11	18	14	69					
On leave.....								2		1		3					
"A" Division—																	
Ottawa.....			1	2			1	13	14	142	11	184					
Amos.....										2		2					8
On command.....										1		1					
On leave.....							1	1		9	1	12					
"N" Division—																	
Ottawa.....				2			3	5	3	30	3	46	29	2		31	
On command.....									2	10		12					
Headquarters Div- ision.....																	
Ellesmere Island.....				1					2	6		9					
Ponds Inlet.....							1		1	2		4					
Port Burwell.....								1				1					
Totals.....	1	1	3	7	1		15	32	33	221	29	343	29	2		31	8
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
"O" Division—																	
Toronto.....			1				1	2	2	11		17					
Haileybury.....								2	1	1		4		2		2	
Sault Ste. Marie.....							1			1		2					
Niagara Falls.....							1			1		2					
Bridgeburg.....										1		1					
Windsor.....								1		2		3					
Sarnia.....										2		2					
Hamilton.....									1			1					
Brantford.....								1		2		3	5			5	
On leave.....										1		1					
On command.....										1		1	2			2	
Totals.....			1				3	6	4	23		37	7	2		9	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION—Continued

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30—Continued.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
<i>"D" Division—</i>																	
Winnipeg.....			1	3			2	2	5	20	1	34	6			6	
Brandon.....								1		2		3	3			3	
Dauphin.....							1			4		5	4			4	
Emerson.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Fort Francis.....									1	2		3	1			1	6
Fort William.....				1				1		17	1	20	20	2		22	
Gypsumville.....									1			1	1			1	
Gretna.....									1			1	1			1	
Hodgson.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Kenora.....									1	1		2					5
Killarney.....								1				1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnet.....									1			1	1			1	
Nipigon.....										1		1					
Norway House.....									1	1		2					8
Shoal Lake.....								1		2		3	3			3	
Snowflake.....									1			1	1			1	
Waskada.....									1			1	1			1	
On leave.....									1			1					
On command.....								1				1					
Totals.....			1	4			3	8	15	52	2	85	47	2		49	19
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>Depot Division—</i>																	
Regina.....			3	5	1	1	6	18	17	114	9	174	77	9		86	
Balcarres.....									1			1	1			1	
Big Muddy.....									1	1		2	3			3	
Broadview.....								1				1	1				
Carlisle.....								1				1	1			1	
Estevan.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....									1			1	1			1	
Kamsack.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Maple Creek.....									1	1		2	3			3	
Melville.....									1			1	1			1	
Moose Jaw.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Northgate.....									1			1	1			1	
North Portal.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Punichy.....										2		2	1			1	
Swift Current.....								1	1			2	2			2	
Shaunavon.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Weyburn.....				1				1	1	2		5	2			2	
Yorkton.....								1	1	1		3	2			2	
On command.....								1	1			2	73	3		76	*
On leave.....								1	1	3		5					
Totals.....			3	6	1	1	6	27	31	130	9	214	177	12		189	
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>"F" Division—</i>																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1			1	3	4	9	2	21	8	5		13	
Saskatoon.....								2	1	1		4					
Battleford.....							2			3	1	6	2	5		7	
Duck Lake.....										1		1	1			1	
Humboldt.....								1		1		2	1			1	
The Pas.....								1				1					5
Onion Lake.....									1	1		2	1	2		3	

*(Horses in pasture at Battleford).

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION—Continued

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30—Continued.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>Concluded</i>																	
<i>"F" Division -Con</i>																	
Meadow Lake.....									1	1		2	2			2	..
Port Nelson.....								1		2		3					8
Chesterfield....				1					1	2		4					12
On command.....				1						2		3					...
Totals.....			1	3			3	8	8	23	3	49	15	12		27	25
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"K" Division -</i>																	
Lethbridge.....			1	2			2	4	7	22	4	42	14	3		17	..
Banff.....				1				1	2	6	1	11	5			5	..
Big Bend.....									1			1	1			1	..
Blairmore..									1	1		2	2			2	..
Calgary..				1			1	1	1	7	2	13	2	2		4	..
Canmore..									1	1		2	2			2	..
Coutts.....									1	1		2	2			2	..
Cranbrook.....									1			1	1			1	..
Creston.....									1			1	1			1	..
Drumheller..									1	1		2	2			2	..
Exshaw.....										1		1	1			1	..
Fernie.....				1				1		4		6	3			3	..
Field.....									1			1	1			1	..
Gleichen.....									1	1	1	3	1			1	..
Kingsgate.....									1			1	1			1	..
Macleod.....							1			1		2	1	1		2	..
Medicine Hat ..								1				1	1			1	..
Morley..									1			1	1			1	..
Michel.....										1		1	1			1	..
Newgate.....								1		1		2	2			2	..
Pincher Creek.....									1			1	1			1	..
Radium Hot Springs.										1		1	1			1	..
Stand-Off.....								1		1	2	4	3	1		4	..
On command..													38	13		51	*
On leave.....									1			1					..
Totals.....			1	5			4	10	23	50	10	103	88	20		108	
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"G" Division—</i>																	
Edmonton.....			1	1			2	4	2	12	4	26	8	2		10	..
Peace River.....				1				1		6	1	9	7			7	..
Grouard.....									1			1	2			2	..
Fitzgerald.....				1					1	2	2	6	1		1	2	11
Fort Smith.....									1	1		2					4
Resolution.....									1	1	1	3					5
Simpson.....										2	1	3					5
Norman.....									1	1		2					5
Chipewyan...									1	1		2					5
Herschel.....				1					1	2		4					4
Tree River..									1	2		3					10
Aklavik...								1		3		4					12
Jasper..								1				1	1			1	..
Bruel..									1	1		2					..
Athabaska.....									1			1	2			2	..
Nordegg....									1			1					..

*(On pasture at Big Bend).

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30—*Concluded.*

Place.	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Northern Alberta—Con.</i>																	
<i>"G" Division—Con.</i>																	
Fort McMurray..								1				1					
On command..				1			1		1	3		6	9	2		11	
On leave ..							1	3		6		10					
Totals.			1	5			4	11	14	42	10	87	30	4	1	35	61
<i>British Columbia—</i>																	
<i>"E" Division—</i>																	
Vancouver		1		4			3	8	12	44	10	82	60	4		64	
Victoria.....							1	1	2	4		8					
Cumberland.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Esquimalt.....							1		1	8	2	12					
Nanaimo...								1		1		2	1			1	
Grand Forks.....				1			1		2	1		5	4			4	
Penticton..									1	1		2	4			4	
Vernon..								1				1	3			3	
Prince Rupert...				1			1	1	1			4					
Prince George..								1		1		3	3			3	
Telkwa.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Alert Bay.....								1		1		2					
On command.....													1			1	
On leave.....									1	1		2					
Totals.....		1		6			7	14	22	66	12	128	81	4		85	
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
<i>"B" Division—</i>																	
Dawson.....				2			2	1	1	8	2	16		4		4	1
Carmacks....										1		1					4
Carcross ..										1		1					
Dawson Town Sta-																	
tion.....								1		2		3					
Forty Mile.....									1			1					
Grandville ...										1		1		1		1	
Mayo.....							1			1		2		3		3	
Keno									1	1		2					
Rampart House										2		2					4
Ross River									1			1					3
Teslin.....									1			1					3
Whitehorse...				1			1		2	5	1	10		2		2	
White Pass Summit.										1		1					
Moosehide.....										1		1					
Totals.....				3			4	2	7	23	4	43		10		10	15

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	3	23	1	32					
Quebec District.....				1			1	4	7	14		27					
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	7	1		15	32	33	221	29	343	29	2		31	8
Western Ontario.....			1				3	6	4	23		37	7	2		9	
Manitoba.....			1	4			3	8	15	52	2	85	47	2		49	19
Southern Saskatchewan			3	6	1	1	6	27	31	130	9	214	177	12		189	
Northern Saskatchewan.			1	3			3	8	8	23	3	48	15	12		27	25
Southern Alberta.....			1	5			4	10	23	50	10	103	88	20		108	
Northern Alberta.....			1	5			4	11	14	42	10	87	30	4	1	35	61
British Columbia.....		1		6			7	14	22	66	12	128	81	4		85	
Yukon Territory.....				3			4	2	7	23	4	43		10		10	15
Totals	1	2	11	41	2	1	51	125	167	667	80	1,148	474	68	1	543	128

APPENDIX B

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Narcotic Drug Act .	834	175	46	3	9	4	597	834
Customs Act.....	32	3			26		3	32
Explosives Act.....	17	4			12	1		17
Immigration Act.....	289	10			78	45	156	289
Indian Act.....	162	103	31	1	6	3	18	162
Inland Revenue Act.....	55	10	3		3		39	55
Fisheries Act.....	1				1			1
Militia Act.....	9						9	9
Naval Discipline Act.....	2				1		1	2
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	2	1			1			2
Naturalization Act.....	3						3	3
Post Office Act.....	5				2		3	5
Migratory Birds Act.....	5	3	1				1	5
Ticket of Leave Act.....	23				5		18	23
Secret Commissions Act.....	2		2					2
Soldiers Settlement Board Act..	1		1					1
Special War Revenue Act.....	1						1	1
Air Board Act.....	2						2	2
Railway Act.....	340	319	21					340
Canada Temperance Act.....	1	1						1
	1,786	629	105	4	144	53	851	1,786

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Murder.....	1				1			1
Common assault.....	4	3				1		4
Assaulting police officer....	2	2						2
Abduction.....	2	1	1					2
Seduction....	1				1			1
Intimidation.....	1				1			1
Robbery with violence.....	1		1					1
Concealment of birth.....	1				1			1
Forgery.....	5		2	1	2			5
Breaking and entering.....	9	3		1	4		1	9
Robbery.....	2	2						2
Burglary.....	8	6	2					8
Theft.....	19	5	3		9		2	19
Fraud.....	6		2	1	1	1	1	6
Conspiracy to defraud.....	6				6			6
False pretences.....	1		1					1
Mischief.....	1	1						1
Issuing worthless cheque.....	1		1					1
Absconding debtor.....	1						1	1
Carrying concealed weapons...	1	1						1
Aliens in possession fire arms..	8	3			5			8
Creating disturbance.....	1	1						1
Vagrancy.....	6	5	1					6
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1						1
Impersonating police officer..	1				1			1
Obstructing police officer.....	2	1		1				2
Fraudulent use of mails..	1				1			1
Resisting arrest.....	1	1						1
	94	36	14	4	33	2	5	94

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia	Cases entered	Convictions	Handed over to Department concerned	No prosecutions entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
British Columbia Liquor Act.	9	4	5		9
British Columbia Mines Act.....	5		5		5
British Columbia Game Act.....	5	2	2	1	5
British Columbia Health Act.....	1		1		1
British Columbia Mental Hospital Act.....	1	1			1
British Columbia Taxation Act.....	1		1		1
British Columbia Election Act.....	2		2		2
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>					
Motor vehicles.....	1	1			1
Miscellaneous.....	2	2			2
	27	10	16	1	27

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia	
Department of Immigration.....	20
Department of Mines.....	481
Department of Indian Affairs.....	36
Post Office Department.....	16
Department of Secretary of State.....	12
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch) ..	171
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	429
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	5
Department of National Defence.....	5
Department of Public Works.....	1
Department of Justice.....	9
Department of Customs and Excise.....	5
Department of the Interior.....	2
Department of Agriculture.....	6
Miscellaneous -	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	70
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	75
Investigations not classified.....	4
Total...	1,357

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—							
Railway Act.....	39	37	2				39
Fisheries Act.....	1	1					1
Alien Labour Act.....	1					1	1
Animals Contagious Disease Act.	2	1				1	2
Bankruptcy Act.....	1					1	1
Immigration Act.....	39	15		20	1	3	39
Chinese Immigration Act ..	1					1	1
Customs Act.....	11	2		8		1	11
Explosives Act.....	29	1		2	6	20	29
Indian Act.....	91	67	5	2		17	91
Inland Revenue Act.....	175	48	4	2	10	111	175
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	99	26	8	2	5	58	99
Militia Act.....	1	1					1
Post Office Act.....	10	6	2		1	1	10
Ticket of Leave Act.....	11			2		9	11
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1					1	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act ..	2	1				1	2
Naturalization Act.....	3			1		2	3
Air Board Act.....	1			1			1
	518	206	21	40	23	228	518

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Alberta	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-mitted or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal code—</i>							
Murder.....	2			1		1	2
Manslaughter.....	1			1			1
Burglary.....	6	1			3	2	6
Theft from H. M's mails.....	14	4	2		1	7	14
Theft.....	34	22	1		1	10	34
Theft from person.....	1		1			1	1
False pretences.....	3	2					3
Beating board bill.....	3	2	1				3
Prostitution Indian woman.....	3	3					3
Common assault.....	22	20	2				22
Assaulting police officer.....	1	1					1
Bribing police officer.....	2	1		1			2
Indecent assault.....	1		1				1
Carnal knowledge.....	1				1		1
Unlawfully wearing military uniform....	1					1	1
Carrying concealed weapon.....	2	2					2
In possession offensive weapon.....	2	2					2
Obstructing police officer.....	3	3					3
Indecent matter in mail.....	3					3	3
Perjury.....	1		1				1
Creating a disturbance.....	32	32					32
Drunk and disorderly.....	16	16					16
Vagrancy.....	7	7					7
Publishing defamatory libel.....	1			1			1
Wife desertion.....	1		1				1
Cruelty to animals.....	1					1	1
Fraud.....	7	1	6				7
Cattle killing.....	1		1				1
Mischief.....	2	2					2
Damage to property.....	1	1					1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	1		1				1
Driving motor intoxicated.....	1	1					1
	177	123	18	4	6	26	177

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Alberta	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Dept. con- cerned	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Alberta Liquor Act . . .	50	44	3	2	1	50
Master and Servants Act.....	3	1	2			3
Insanity Act.....	1		1			1
Stock Inspection Act.....	2	1	1			2
Public Health Act.....	1	1				1
Insurance Act	2				2	2
Prairie Fire Act.....	1	1				1
Game Act	5	1			4	5
Mines Act . . .	6	6				6
Boilers Act	1				1	1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Motor vehicles.	41	39	2			41
Concealed weapons.	8	8				8
Gambling.....	47	47				47
Nuisance.....	3	1	2			3
Furious riding.....	1		1			1
Setting out fire	2	1	1			2
Stray animals	2	2				2
Game regulations.....	15	6	9			15
Miscellaneous.....	29	29				29
	220	188	22	2	8	220

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of
the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Alberta	
Department of National Defence.....	22
Department of External Affairs.....	1
Department of the Interior.....	167
Department of Immigration.....	38
Department of Indian Affairs.....	69
Department of Justice.....	19
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	100
Post Office Department.....	10
Department of Secretary of State.....	3
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	327
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	6
Department of Finance.....	2
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	2
Department of Mines.....	4
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	134
Inquiries from other police forces.....	16
Accidental deaths.....	13
Investigations for Provincial Authorities.....	11
Inquiries not classified.....	19
	963

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act	110	16			88	5	1	110
Inland Revenue Act	1,302	401	43	22	6	61	769	1,302
Animal Contagious Disease Act...	30	12			2		16	30
Indian Act..	124	88	10		8	2	16	124
Immigration Act ..	112	36	2		49	1	24	112
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	91	18	1		19	4	49	91
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	5	4			1			5
Income Tax Act. .	30	25	2		3			30
Explosives Act.....	55	7			33		15	55
Bankruptcy Act.....	1		1					1
Railway Act.....	6	6						6
Fisheries Act.....	49	38	2				9	49
Post Office Act.....	19	2		1	7	5	4	19
Militia Act.....	30	2			18	4	6	30
War Measures Act ..	3			1	2			3
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....	4	4						4
Dominion Lands Act.....	43	17			26			43
Seed Control Act..	1	1						1
	2,015	677	61	24	262	82	909	2,015

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecutions entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Theft.....	5	2	1	1		1	5
Possession of stolen property.....	1	1					1
Common assault ..	6	6					6
Obstructing peace officer.....	15	11	4				15
Concealed weapons...	4	4					4
Alien in possession firearms..	1	1					1
Escaping custody..	2		2				2
Vagrancy....	1	1					1
Pointing firearms.....	1	1					1
Attempted rape..	1		1				1
Aggravated assault	1		1				1
Fraud.....	1					1	1
Burglary... ..	2				1	1	2
Mischief ..	1			1			1
Unlawfully wearing H. M's. uniform....	1			1			1
	43	27	9	3	1	3	43

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SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Saskatchewan	
Department of Finance.....	2
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	3
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
Department of Customs and Excise.....	4
Department of Immigration.....	121
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of Justice.....	4
Department of Mines.....	9
Department of National Defence.....	30
Department of Indian Affairs.....	56
Department of Secretary of State.....	6
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	361
Post Office Department.....	5
Department of the Interior.....	148
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	159
Miscellaneous—	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	143
Deceased persons' estates.....	2
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	19
Cases handled in absence of provincial police.....	5
Inquiries for other countries.....	4
Accidental deaths.....	2
Total.....	1,086

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—								
Chinese Immigration Act..	9				9			9
Customs Act	10	3			4		3	10
Explosives Act.....	186	7				1	178	186
Fisheries Act.....	14	10		1	3			14
Forest Reserve Regulations.....	8	6	2					8
Immigration Act.....	12	2			7	3		12
Indian Act.....	103	67	9		3	3	21	103
Inland Revenue Act.....	526	153	25	3		21	324	526
Migratory Birds Act	1						1	1
Naval Act.....	1					1		1
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....	1						1	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	243	7	5	1		2	228	243
Pensions Act.....	1						1	1
Radio Telegraph Act.....	3						3	3
Ticket of Leave Act.....	21				1		20	21
Miscellaneous....	1						1	1
	1,140	255	41	5	27	31	781	1,140

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault.....	5	4					1	5
Escaping lawful custody.....	1	1						1
Obstruction of police officer.....	5	3					2	5
Possession of firearms.....	1	1						1
Theft.....	29	5	1	1	5	5	12	29
	41	14	1	1	5	5	15	41

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Handed over to Dept. concerned	Total
<i>Under Provincial Statutes—</i>				
Manitoba Game Act.....	2	1	1	2
Manitoba Temperance Act.....	1		1	1
	3	1	2	3

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Manitoba	
Department of Customs.....	226
Department of Immigration.....	89
Department of Indian Affairs.....	6
Department of the Interior.....	156
Department of Justice.....	3
Department of National Defence.....	11
Post Office Department.....	1
Department of Secretary of State.....	1
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch)...	882
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	6
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	64
Inquiries for other police forces.....	69
Investigations not classified.....	4
Total.....	1,519

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to department concerned	Still under investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total
<i>Offences under—</i>								
Customs Act	66	7			18	2	38	66
Explosives Act..	82	2			2	2	76	82
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1						1	1
Immigration Act.....	4				1	2	1	4
Income Tax Act	5	3			1		1	5
Indian Act.....	97	41	10		3		43	97
Inland Revenue Act.....	165	48	12		14	1	90	165
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	18	6	1		4		7	18
Naturalization Act	1					1		1
Naval Act	2					2		2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	206	54	20	1	5	18	108	206
Soldiers Settlement Act.....	5	1				1	3	5
Ticket of Leave Act.....	14		1		9		4	14
Militia Act.....	2						2	2
Radio Telegraph Act.....	4						4	4
	672	162	44	1	57	30	378	672

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Ontario	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Murder.....	1						1	1
Common assault.....	4	3			1			4
Assault causing bodily harm.....	2				2			2
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1						1
Rape.....	1			1				1
Accessory after the fact.....	1				1			1
Arson.....	1	1						1
Breaking and entering.....	8	5	2				1	8
Common nuisance.....	1	1						1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	13				13			13
Conspiracy to bring forth accusation.....	1		1					1
Cruelty to children.....	1		1					1
Counterfeiting.....	3					1	2	3
Defamatory libel.....	1						1	1
Desertion.....	3				1		2	3
Disobeying summons.....	1						1	1
Escaping lawful custody.....	19	3			5	6	5	19
False pretences.....	6	1	1		2		2	6
Falsely representing police officer.....	1		1					1
Forgery.....	9	2			1		6	9
Possession of public stores.....	5	1					4	5
Gross indecency.....	2	2						2
Disorderly conduct.....	1	1						1
Mischief.....	3	1				2		3
Possession of firearms.....	4	4						4
Neglect to provide.....	1		1					1
Non-support.....	6		1		1		4	6
Obscene mail matter.....	3	1	1				1	3
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	2						2
Offensive weapons.....	6				5		1	6
Receiving stolen mail matter.....	2			2				2
Seduction.....	1						1	1
Shop-breaking.....	1						1	1
Theft.....	135	27	7		7	3	91	135
Threatening letters.....	2						2	2
Unlawfully wearing military uniform.....	4	2					2	4
Vagrancy.....	1	1						1
Wife desertion.....	1						1	1
Kidnapping.....	2					2		2
Attempted train wrecking.....	6		6					6
	266	59	22	3	39	14	129	266

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Ontario	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Dept. con- cerned	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Ontario Temperance Act.....	2	2				2
Trespass.....	6		6			6
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Game.....	13	2		6	5	13
	21	4	6	6	5	21

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of
the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Ontario	—
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of Health.....	38
Department of Immigration.....	2
Department of Indian Affairs.....	10
Department of the Interior.....	5
Department of Justice.....	17
Department of National Defence.....	43
Department of Mines.....	8
Post Office Department.....	5
Department of Secretary of State.....	20
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,595
Department of External Affairs.....	5
Department of Public Works.....	8
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2
Department of Railways and Canals.....	1
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1
Governor General's Office.....	1
Auditor General's Office.....	1
Royal Mint.....	1
Department of Customs and Excise.....	6
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	111
Inquiries for other police forces.....	25
Inquiries not classified.....	47
Total...	1,954

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Inland Revenue Act	43	11	.	2	9	2	19	43
Indian Act.....	70	46	4		1	4	15	70
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	658	208	49	49	1	28	323	658
Explosives Act..	12				4	2	6	12
Migratory Birds Convention Act...	11		6		1		4	11
Customs Act.....	156	11	9	14	23	20	79	156
Ticket of Leave Act.	37	2		1		4	30	37
Immigration Act.....	7				1		6	7
Post Office Act.....	15		1		2		12	15
Penitentiaries Act.....	8		1			2	5	8
Income Tax Act.....	1						1	1
Militia Act.....	24				4	5	15	24
Northwest Game Act.....	1						1	1
Naturalization Act.....	2						2	2
	1,045	278	70	66	46	67	518	1,045

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Quebec	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Common assault	13	3	8	1			1	13
Theft.....	25	17	2	3		1	2	25
Possession of firearms.....	15		7				8	15
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1						1
Carnal knowledge.....	1						1	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	1						1
Forgery and uttering.....	45	10	7	9	3		16	45
Conspiracy.....	4	1	1			1	1	4
False pretences.....	2		2					2
Perjury.....	3			2			1	3
Trespassing.....	1	1						1
Obstructing police officer.....	2		2					2
Inciting.....	1			1				1
Vagrancy.....	2		1		1			2
Resisting arrest.....	1		1					1
Breaking jail with force.....	1				1			1
	118	34	31	16	5	2	30	118

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SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Quebec		—
Secretary of State Department.....		36
Secretary of State Department (Naturalization Branch)..		460
Department of Customs.....		2
Department of External Affairs.....		4
Department of Immigration.....		1
Department of Justice.....		5
Department of Health.....		179
Department of Agriculture.....		2
Department of the Interior.....		3
Department of National Defence.....		2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		1
Department of Railways and Canals.....		2
Department of Indian Affairs.....		9
Department of Soldiers' Re-establishment.....		2
Miscellaneous—		
Inquiries for missing persons.....		56
Inquiries for other police forces.....		24
Inquiries not classified.....		10
Total		798

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Offences against—								
Customs Act.....	43	5			1		37	43
Inland Revenue Act.....	36	22			3	1	10	36
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	52	18	3	2	13	3	13	52
Fisheries Act.....	40	25	5	3			7	40
Ticket of Leave Act.....	2						2	2
Explosives Act.....	62	2			44		16	62
Chinese Immigration Act.....	1				1			1
Migratory Birds Act.....	3	2					1	3
	239	74	8	5	62	4	86	239

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Maritime Provinces	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dismissed or with-drawn	Total
Under Criminal Code—				
Breaking and entering...	9	9		9
Arson.....	5		5	5
Libel.....	1		1	1
Uttering forged documents..	1		1	1
	16	9	7	16

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SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Maritime Provinces	
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
Department of Customs and Excise.....	2
Department of Agriculture.....	1
Department of Justice.....	3
Department of External Affairs.....	1
Department of National Defence.....	15
Post Office Department.....	3
Department of Secretary of State.....	2
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	62
Department of the Interior.....	1
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	5
Department of Public Works.....	1
Department of Immigration.....	1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	12
Investigations <i>re</i> commercialized vice.....	18
Inquiries for other police forces.....	3
Inquiries not classified.....	3
Total.....	135

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Con- victions	Dismissed or with- drawn	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>				
Indian Act.....	8	7	1	8
Explosives Act.....	1	.....	1	1
	9	7	2	9

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Convic- tions	Dismissed or with- drawn	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Murder.....	1	.....	1	1
Assault.....	1	.....	1	1
Burglary.....	1	1	.....	1
Theft.....	7	1	6	7
Injury to cattle.....	1	.....	1	1
Vagrancy.....	16	14	2	16
	27	16	11	27

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Yukon Ordinances Enforced from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Yukon Territory	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	No prose- cutions entered	Total
Offences against—					
Insanity ordinance.....	7	6	1		7
Motor ordinance.....	1	1			1
Forest fire ordinance.....	5	3	1	1	5
Liquor ordinance.....	10	9	1		10
	23	19	3	1	23

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Yukon Territory	—
Inquiries for missing persons.....	63
Investigations not classified.....	2
Total.....	65

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Northwest Territories	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
Offences against—						
Indian Act.....	7	6		1		7
Northwest Territories Act.....	4	4				4
Northwest Game Act.....	11	8	1		2	11
Post Office Act.....	1	1				1
	23	19	1	1	2	23

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Northwest Territories	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>					
Murder.....	7	5	2		7
Manslaughter.....	3	2	1		3
Seduction.....	1			1	1
Indecent assault.....	3	2		1	3
Common assault.....	7	6	1		7
Theft.....	3		1	2	3
Vagrancy.....	1	1			1
	25	16	5	4	25

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Northwest Territories	—
Department of the Interior.....	10
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	3
Destitutes.....	2
Accidental deaths.....	19
Suicides.....	2
Insanity.....	1
Investigations not classified.....	1
Total.....	38

